the Carolina Farmer

TEN CANDIDATES TELL HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT REA

A Watershed Project for Third Creek

A Step-by-Step Water System

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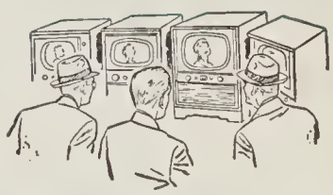

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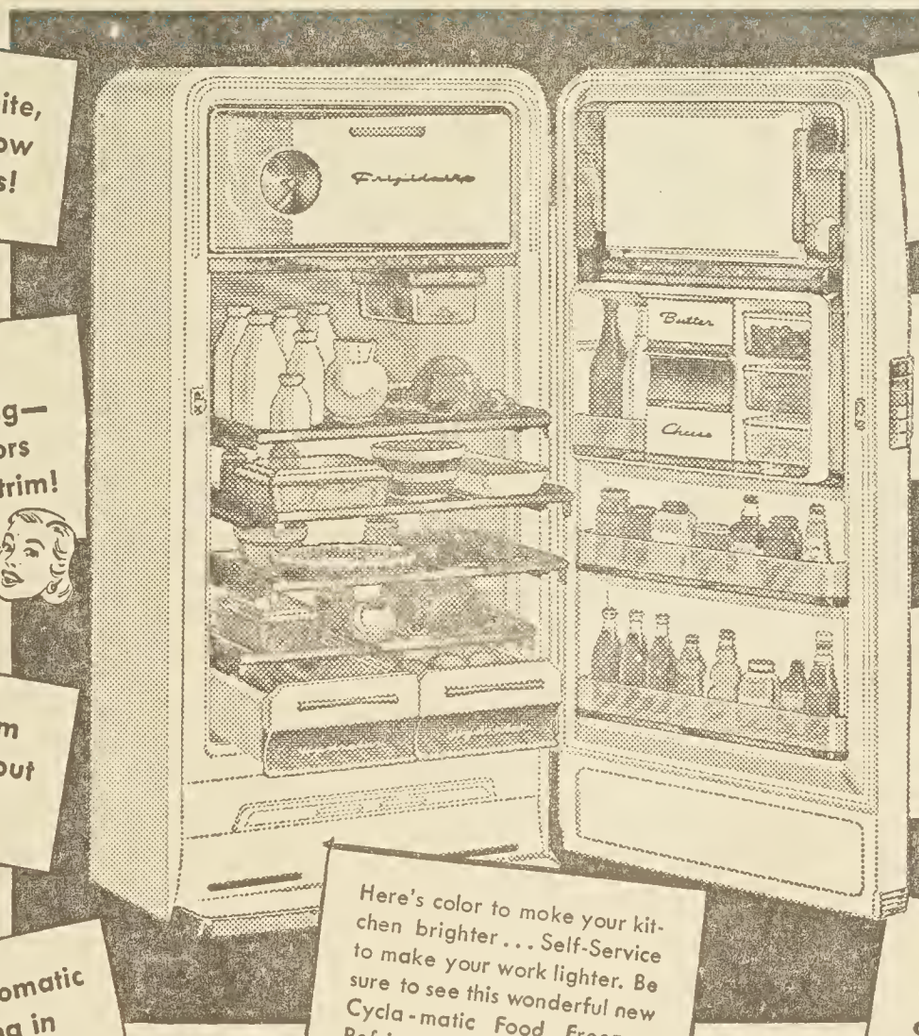

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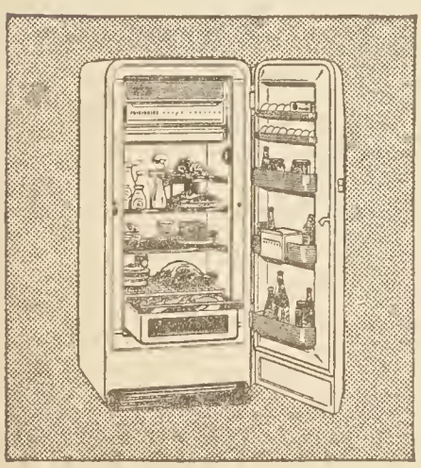

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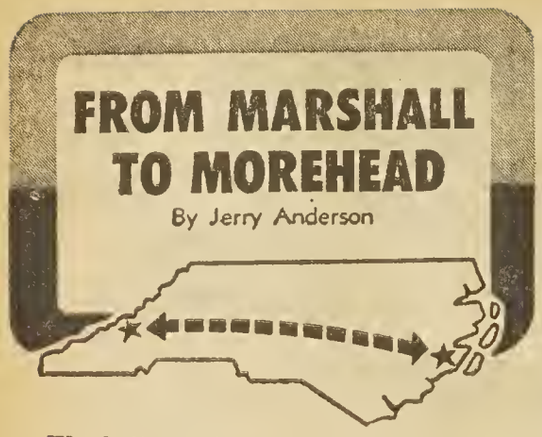

We believe this is one of the most important single issues of the *Carolina Farmer* which we have published. There's an old saying about "We hope you enjoy this as much as we enjoyed doing it for you." After sweating this issue through its various stages of development, we find that we can look at it and really feel that way.

Take the story about the Third Creek Watershed on page 10. Interest in this project was aroused by a small news item in a daily newspaper. We followed through on the story, interviewing conservation specialists, researching the "pilot project," and coming up with the two page feature you'll read on page 10. We feel that this small watershed project is very promising and bears watching by North Carolina farmers.

And then there's the report on rural electrification from senatorial and congressional aspirants on page 12. The idea for this was hatched in the editorial offices some three months ago. Questionnaires were carefully prepared and distributed to the candidates. The daily mail thereafter was quickly sorted for the returned questionnaires, and the entire staff was always on hand to read each contestant's views on the rural electrification program. Answers were processed, pictures gathered, copy prepared for the printer . . . and the candidates go on record on page 12.

Because it's National Water Systems Month, we chose our May issue to present a step-by-stey water system installation (page 16) that we have been planning for sometime. This plan was researched by countless interviews with manufacturers, dealers, farmers, rural and health educators; and we are very proud of the finished product. It may not be the most perfect plan . . . but we know it's a workable one.

Ed Coates, Extension Agricultural Engineer from State College, joins us again this month to tell you how to get higher grain profits. His story on page 8 should be of utmost interest and value to all the *Farmer* readers.

We hope you enjoy this issue, too. And . . . have a laugh with us on page 33.

the Carolina Farmer
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

"Covering North Carolina From the Mountains to the Sea"

. . . . . For May, 1954

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In This Issue

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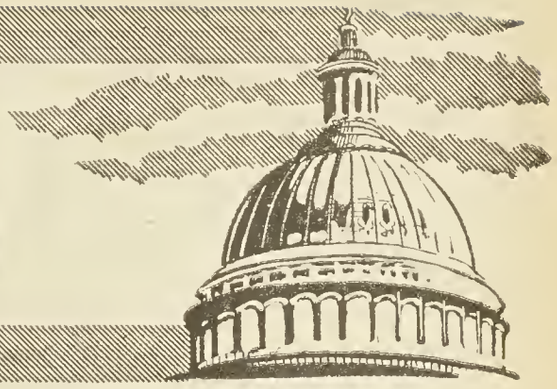
Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



Some of the most forceful language that a congressional committee has heard in years came from the lips of the soft-spoken head of a Missouri rural electric cooperative.

Lloyd Evans, president of the KAMO Electric Cooperative, minced no words in discussing the moral and human issues involved in the action of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee in axing funds the Southwestern Power Administration had earmarked for exchanging power with farmer co-ops.

In blasting this utility-inspired hatchet job, Evans declared:

"We don't ask much. We merely ask you for sufficient money to enable Southwestern Power Administration to carry out its obligations to our generation and transmission cooperatives, so that we can live and continue to turn on the lights for our farm folks and keep them happy. . . . We are trying to follow the new philosophy of life, proclaimed by this Administration, as to the power program. We are doing our level best to deal with the utility companies, as the Administration has requested us to do. We have adopted the attitude, as someone has said, 'It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.'

"We frankly admit we are doing this with mixed emotions. It is a bit like seeing your favorite daughter drive your new car off a steep cliff into a chasm. I hope you will understand my deep feeling in this matter, which means so much for the welfare of our country folks. All we are asking is that you consider our rights to survive and to progress.

"The amount of money involved is very small actually, yet it is crucial to us and the economy of rural America. Further, this is a matter of national security. You cannot afford to overlook it. It means just as much in the fight against communism as airfields, bombers, bullets and atomic weapons."

Sound Co-ops

The recent increase in failures among business concerns across the nation is not duplicated in the ranks of rural co-ops.

Among them the record is very different.

There has NOT been a significant failure among co-ops, notably electric co-ops, in several years.

Authority for that striking information is Joseph G. Knapp, acting head of the Agriculture Department's Farm Cooperative Service.

He disclosed it during a discussion with Senator Allen J. Ellender, a senior member of both the Appropriation and Agriculture Committees. Ellender urged that the Farm Cooperative Service make a study to put an end to the claim that cooperatives are not paying their proportion of taxes.

Following are the highlights of this significant discussion as recorded in the unpublished transcript of this private meeting:

Ellender: "Are there many failures among cooperatives?"

Knapp: "The record is very good compared to other forms of private business."

Ellender: "As you know, the issue of whether or not cooperatives pay taxes is a very live one. I get 50 to 100 letters a week on that. Have you been asked to make a study on behalf of the cooperatives to show that they do pay their just proportion of taxes?"

Knapp: "We have made no studies to assist cooperatives in evading payment of taxes."

Ellender: "That wasn't my question. I didn't say anything like that. I said that interests hostile to co-ops are constantly charging that they don't pay their just proportion of taxes. Have you been called on to make a study to settle this argument of whether co-ops do or don't pay enough taxes?"

Knapp: "We have made no economic study of that kind. However, we have from time to time supplied information for tax purposes to the Internal Revenue Service."

Ellender: "I am a strong believer in cooperatives and I believe such a study would clear up this matter."

(Continued on Page 31)

Utility Lobby Spent $547,789 in 1953

As usual, the National Association of Electric Companies spent far more money in 1953 to influence legislation than any other free-spending lobby organization registered in Washington. The association, which is made up of commercial power companies, ran through $547,789, according to the report filed last month with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. This is an increase of $69,848 over the association's reported 1952 spending.

The lobbying total does not include the cost of the extensive advertising programs of the electric companies. It is confined to outlays designed to influence legislation. Two power companies operating in North Carolina were heavy contributors to the lobbying fund: Virginia Electric and Power Co. (VEPCO), reportedly donated $14,070.80, and Carolina Power & Light Co. (CP&L), $7,297.84.

In addition, these two companies are reported to have donated the following amounts to the public information and advertising programs of the association: CP&L, $32,284.24; VEPCO, $62,200. Thus the total expenditures of the two local companies for the 1953 national propaganda effort was a whopping $115,852.88. Duke Power Company did not contribute.

Under law, lobbying organizations must file an annual report of expenditures. The report shows that the second largest spender, the Association of American Railroads, spent $235,727, less than half the amount reported by the power companies, who direct their efforts against public power projects and rural electric cooperatives.

News, Tides And Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

The State Milk Commission has established a uniform producer price of $6.25 a hundred pounds for Class 1 milk in nine regulated market areas, embracing 93 North Carolina counties. The Commission, however, is still not ready to announce permanent regulations for North Carolina's dairy industry. The uniform price became effective April 1 in Areas I through VII, and on April 15 in the new areas, VI and IX.

* * *

High school and college boys seeking well paid outside work for the summer should contact their local ASC office manager at an early date. Many opportunities are open to boys who would like to assist in the administration of farm programs. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas on tobacco, peanuts, cotton and wheat will mean much more work in measuring allotment crops than can be done by ASC community committeemen.

* * *

The state's 1954 wool crop, handled in the past by the FCX, will be marketed this year by the N. C. Department of Agriculture. The wool will be sold to the highest bidder on May 15. Prices by grade will be announced immediately following the sale. Wool will be weighed and graded at the following times and places: June 21-22 at Gravely's Warehouse, N. Bridge Street, Washington; June 24-25, Durham Tobacco Warehouse Company, Oxford Highway, Durham; June 28-29, Carolina Warehouse, Valley Street, Asheville; and July 1-2, building at corner of North Main and West Cemetery Streets, Salisbury. Farmers may deliver wool at any of these locations, watch it weighed and receive their checks immediately. A deduction of two cents per pound will be made to cover necessary expenses.

* * *

George Jones, in charge of entomology for the State College Extension Service, predicts that this year will be a favorable one for cotton farmers insofar as the boll weevil is concerned. Cotton farmers, however, should not assume that the winter's temperatures killed all the weevils. Says Jones, "It should be the kind of year that will let you prove anything. One farmer might have to treat his cotton while his neighbor won't." One thing is sure: cotton growers with a weevil problm should not be caught without some materials on hand and their equipment ready in June. Treatment should be begun when one adult weevil is found for each 100 plants.

* * *

October 15 has been tentatively set as the date for this year's "Nickles for Know-How" referendum. On this date, North Carolina farmers will decide whether they wish to continue assessing themselves five cents a ton on feed and fertilizer for the promotion of agricultural research. 1953 collections from this assessment amounted to $141,523.54. Money from this fund has been used to employ a poultry pathologist, cotton specialist, crop stand specialist, organic chemist, nematologist, entomologist, weed control specialist, peanut specialist, tobacco specialist, negro horticulturist, agricultural economist, nutriton specialist. Funds have also been used for radio and television work, agricultural publications, and promotion of the united agricultural program known as "The Challenge," sponsored by the North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agencies.

* * *

State apple growers have recently organized the North Carolina Apple Growers Association to promote all phases of the apple industry. Membership in the Association represents ownership of 99 per cent of the state's apple trees. William E. Dalton, Hendersonville, was elected president of the group. Other officers are Richard N. Barber, Waynesville, vice-president; and Boyd Campbell, Taylorsville, secretary-treasurer. M. E. Gardner, head of the State College Department of Horticulture, was elected a non-voting member of a nine-member board. He will serve in an advisory capacity.

* * *

A permanent year-round egg market has opened on the eastern edge of Lumberton. This is the only federal-state grading station in eastern North Carolin. The market is housed at present in the Cooperative Warehouse, but will soon move into a cold storage plant which is being built for it. The market will trade as the United Farmers Produce and Egg Company and will be operated by Sam Nobles of Lumberton. All eggs will be graded and candled under federal-state supervision before resale.

4-H Demonstration Program Under Way

The beginning of May saw the newly inaugurated 4-H electrical demonstration program well under way, according to officials from the State 4-H Club office in Raleigh. The demonstration program is a part of the 4-H Farm and Home Electric Awards Program, and is sponsored by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association. *(Carolina Farmer,* April, 1954)

Score cards for the judging of the demonstrations were sent early this month to 4-H Club leaders across the state. The judging criterion was established by Extension Service Specialists, and the choice of the judges for the demonstrations will also be made by this service.

The demonstrations will be scored on a basis of 100 points; 30 points for Subject Matter; 40 points for Presentation, and 30 points for Results. The three main divisions of the scoring sheet are subdivided as follows:

Subject Matter. (1) Importance of subject matter presented as related to fundamental problems on home or farm, 10 points. (2) Accuracy and clarity of statements made, 10 points. (3) Completeness of information given and replies to practical questions, 10 points.

Presentation. (1) Preparations, arrangement, and use of materials in demonstration, 10 points. (2) Teamwork—should have skill and smoothness of procedure, 10 points. (3) Orderliness and clarity of steps and processes, 5 points. (4) Personality and manner, 7 points. (5) Appearance, suitability of dress, 3 points. Demonstrator should wear nothing that detracts from demonstration. (6) Voice—clear, distinct, and reasonably strong, facility of expression, 5 points.

Results. (1) Effect on the audience, 15 points. Did the demonstrator sell the product? (2) Finished product or principle taught, 10 points. (3) Practicability, 5 points.

4-H Club members desiring more detailed information as to the scoring of the demonstrations should consult with their 4-H Club leaders or Co-op electrification advisors.

The Tarheel Electric Membership Association is offering the individual or the members of the winning team from each Extension District an expense-paid trip to the State 4-H Club Week, to be held on the State College Campus, July 19-24. At this time, the State Elimination Contest will be held, and winners of the state contest will be awarded an appropriate gift of recognition.

Atomic Plants for Rural Electric?

Washington, D. C.—Sen. Karl Mundt (S. Dak.) asked REA Administrator, Ancher Nelsen to request funds for an REA planning staff to explore the possibility of a rural atomic electric plant during the Senate Agriculture subcommittee hearings April 17.

Nelsen was requested by Mundt to include in his budget request certain language which would allow the REA to establish a staff of experts for conference with officials of the Atomic Energy Commission on this particular project.

Sen. Milton Young (N. Dak.) chairman of the subcommittee, said he would be happy to accept Nelsen's request and would include it in the official Senate report of the hearings.

"I am extremely interested," Mundt declared, "in getting studies underway so the REA can move swiftly, if developments in the fast-changing field of nuclear power demands such action."

Nuclear generation of power "is most important to rural electric systems and consumers living in South Dakota, which is one of the highest-cost generation areas in the nation," Mundt pointed out. "The East River Electric Cooperative in South Dakota is ready and willing to go ahead right now with whatever cooperation is needed from the local scene," he added.

Nelsen Gives Cost

Nelsen said that the capital investment in an atomic electric plant "might amount to two or three times that of a conventional steam plant of the same size—30,000 kilowatts or less."

Mundt replied that "The only way to establish lower cost of electricity is for the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake the capital investment of the experimental plant and get it underway. We learn by doing in the field of nuclear power, and the government can move ahead here, just as it did in developing the atomic bombs to the point where they are much cheaper to produce than in the beginning."

The Senator added that, "The value gained by year-around sale of Missouri River secondary power firmed up by an atomic electric plant may well pay for any extra cost of uranium needed for the basic fuel."

The Carolina Farmer
May, 1954

Higher Grain Profits?

Yes, says the author, who maintains the answer lies in well-dried grain and adequate storage

By EDWIN S. COATES
Agricultural Engineer
N. C. State College

Are you able to store your grain safely and take advantage of the price rise after the harvest rush? Many North Carolina farmers have been doing this during recent years. Marketing specialists now indicate that the 1954 grain crop will be very profitable for those who store their grain on the farm and move it to market in an orderly manner. To be able to receive highest prices from stored grain, the storage facilities on farms must protect quality as well as quantity.

Every year from 10 to 20 per cent of our grain crop is wasted and never gets to market. Had all this grain been saved, farm income would have increased more than a billion dollars a year in the entire United States.

The farmer can reduce such losses of the grain by harvesting as early as possible after the grain matures, drying the grain mechanically, and storing it in modern structures that are weather-tight and verminproof. Storage should be reasonable in initial cost with low upkeep. It should be convenient for loading and unloading, and reasonably safe from possible fire or wind damage. Ample space should be provided for head room to permit inspection and to obtain probe samples.

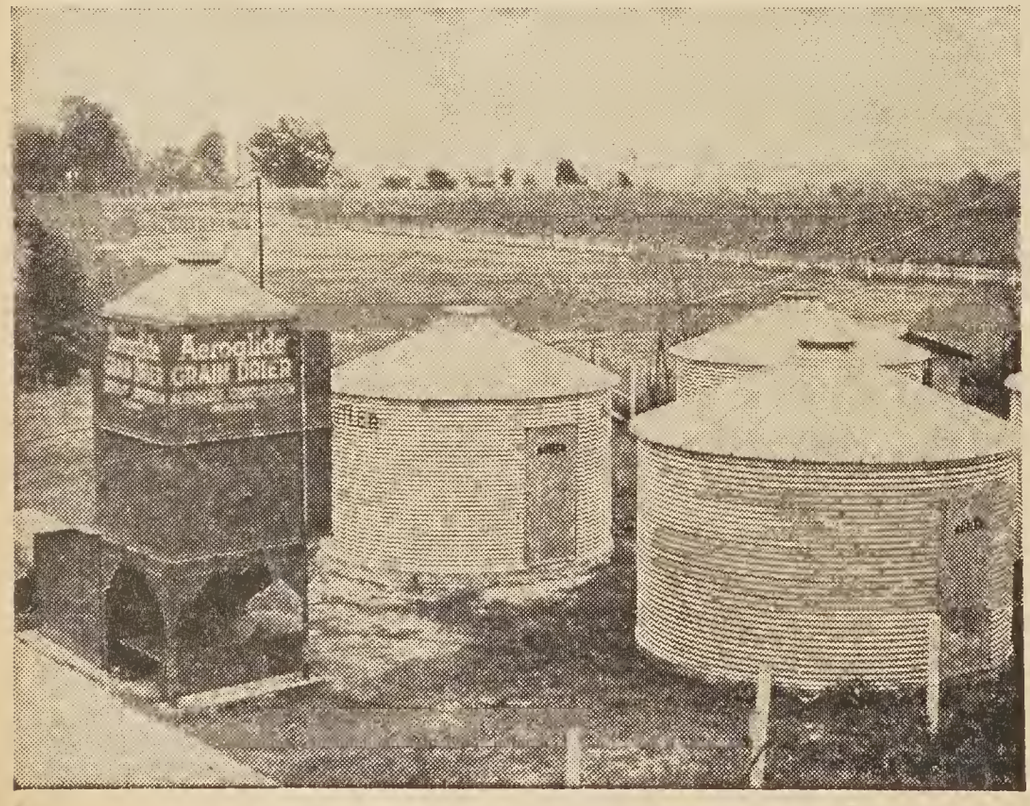
There are basically two types of storage which are practical for farm use. These are metal and wooden structures.

The metal buildings normally have a longer life than do wooden buildings when moderate care is taken to protect them from weather. Initial cost of metal bins will vary according to size and type selected; however, the cost will be from 35 to 50 cents per bushel for the rated capacity. The metal buildings are relatively easy to assemble with unskilled farm labor. Should it become necessary, the metal bins can be disassembled or moved in one piece, which accounts for their being classified as movable structures.

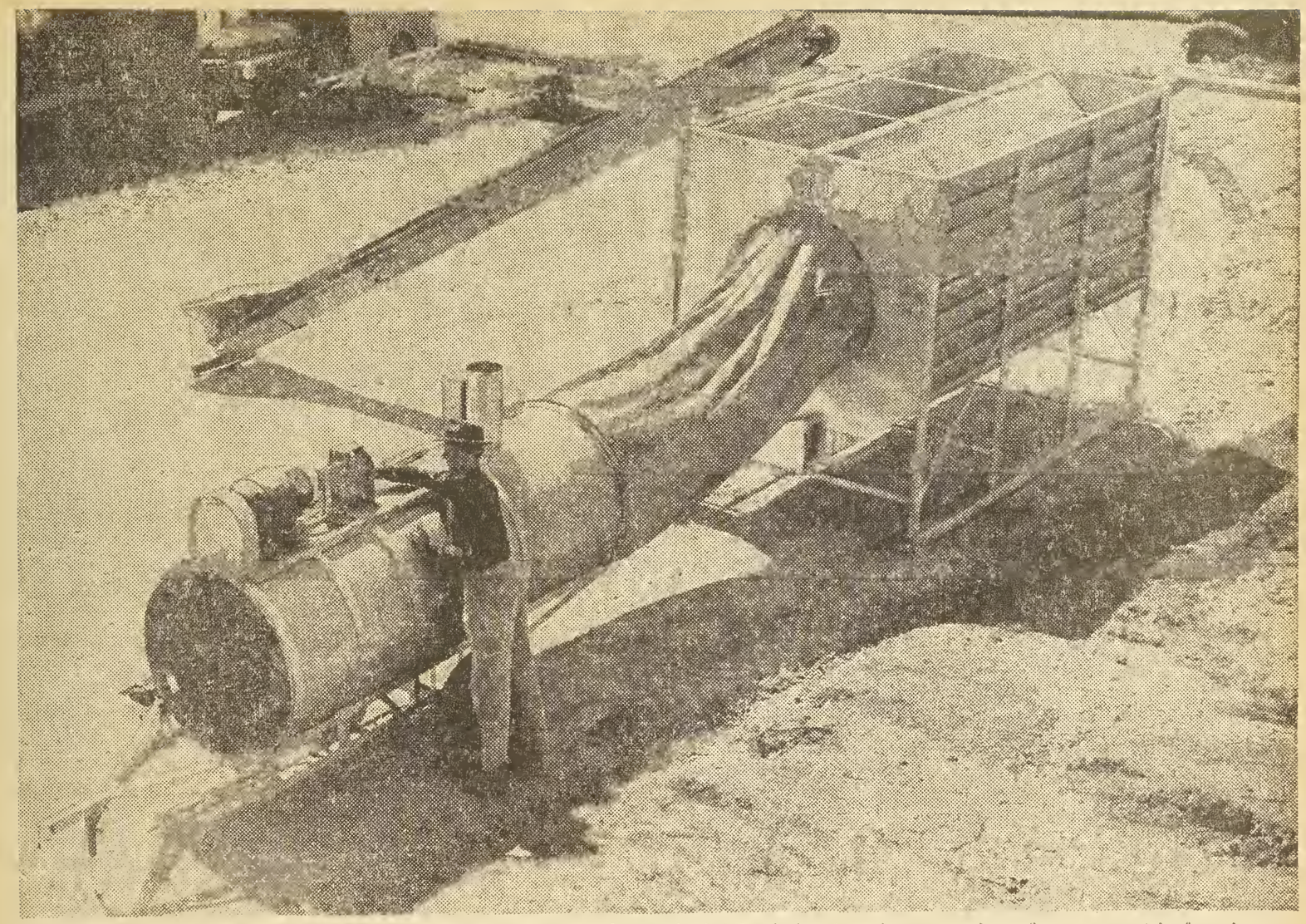
For absolute tightness to prevent water leakage and to permit effective fumigation, every crack and seam in the bin should be sealed with some caulking compound. If the bin is used for storage purposes alone, a tight floor and not a perforated floor is recommended. Perforated floors should be installed only in bins used solely or part time for mechanical drying purposes. Even then a tight foundation wall is required, and provisions should be made to seal up the opening in the foundation where the mechanical drier is attached whenever grain is stored in this type structure.

Wooden structures should be classed as buildings used solely for storing grain or bins for grain storage in general purpose buildings.

Buildings used solely for grain storage can be properly constructed to meet the necessary requirements. Foundation shields can be used to protect grain from rodents. Tight floors and walls can be provided to permit fumigation. Drying and/or turning facilities can be planned and built into such a building; however, the cost of a properly constructed wooden structure for grain storage will be 45 to 60 cents per



The farm-type grain drier shown here with 4 1,000-bushel storage bins is located on the J. H. Hopkins farm, near Garner. The drier is a completely self-contained unit and does not have to be attached to any separate bins or buildings for the drying and cooling operation. This type drier will play an important role in profitably and safely storing the farmer's grain on his farm.



The author is shown examining a portable type drier and drying bin which is capable of reducing the moisture content in 285 bushels of grain as much as five per cent in four hours. Grain is unloaded from the bin by means of a built-in anger.

bushel capacity. This cost will, of course, depend upon materials and labor supplied by the farmer. And upkeep expense will be somewhat higher than that of metal bins.

The type of grain storage most commonly used on the farm is a wooden bin constructed in a general purpose building. This type storage usually is more difficult to construct for grain protection from birds, poultry, rodents, and insects. To protect the grain satisfactorily from these pests, the bin should be sealed on all sides and floor and should be equipped with a removable top. Small mesh wire should be used at floor-level and around the bottom of side walls to keep rodents from gnawing into the bins.

If bins are constructed in a general purpose building, care should be taken to prevent livestock and petroleum odors from penetrating the stored grain.

The floors and walls of either type wooden structure should be constructed of double thickness boards with paper or a good grade of T&G lumber. The buildings should be constructed of timbers heavy enough to withstand the pressures exerted by the grain. All buildings should be well-anchored to their foundations to prevent damage by wind when bins are empty.

Farmers who dry their grain mechanically can meet all kinds of harvest conditions and harvest all their crop when it should be harvested, when both production and quality are at a peak.

Here are some of the ways mechanical drying helps reduce unnecessary waste and increases farm profits:

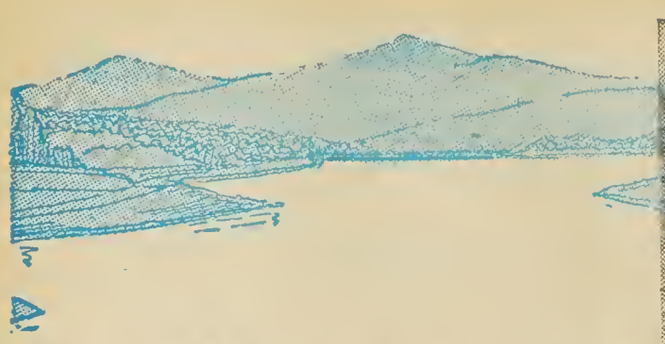
- Eliminates storage losses due to high moisture content of grain. There is no need to turn the grain or feed it immediately to save it from spoiling.
- Insect damage is greatly reduced. Insects do not survive as easily or multiply as fast in grains dried to a safe moisture content.
- Earlier harvesting is permitted. Grain can be harvested as soon as it is mature, reducing chances of weather and insect damage in the field.
- Less time is required to harvest. Combines can be operated from early morning to late at night, regardless of dew on the grain. In emergencies, grain can be harvested continuously.
- Bigger yields are secured. Grain is mature long before it is dry enough for safe storage. With mechanical drying, grain can be harvested as soon as it is matured and while it is erect. That means less loss to shattering.

Other reasons for mechanically drying grain are: Grain can be saved in years of wet harvest season; it helps balance labor by allowing farmers to plan their harvest to fit in with other farm activities; and highest market prices are obtained by eliminating dockage for extra moisture or by making it possible to store grain in top condition until market price is at its peak.

The Waddell Drier

Mr. A. M. Waddell of near Rockingham, N. C., in Richmond County, erected three metal bins capable of holding 5,000 bushels of grain. These bins were erected on his farm last year. Mr. Waddell also purchased a mechanical drier and drying bin to reduce the moisture of the grain before it was placed in storage. He was able to go into the fields early, approximately 10

(Continued on Page 30)



The Third Creek Pilot Project

Bright hope for flood and erosion control in small watersheds

The result of flooding on Third Creek from rain on February 2, 1954.

Soil conservation work now being carried out on the rolling countryside at the upper reaches of the Yadkin River may ultimately benefit farmers throughout the two Carolinas.

The watershed of Third Creek, an upstream tributary of the Yadkin, has been singled out as a "pilot project" in small watershed developments by the Soil Conservation Service. It is one of 62 such projects authorized by Congress last year, and the only one proposed for North Carolina.

Soil Conservation officials say, however, that if the Third Creek project is successful, it may lead to similar developments throughout the state.

The small watershed program, of which Third Creek is a part, was set up to provide flood control and soil conservation practices along the banks of streams which are too small to qualify for the ordinary control measures carried out in big river basins.

Also, the small watershed program depends to a greater extent on local interest and participation. In defining the small watershed for the purposes of this program, the Soil Conservation Service stresses the non-geographic aspects, such as land in cultivation, existing timber and grass, and the uses to which the land is being put. The condition of the land as to erosion, fertility and productiveness is considered, along with the interests and needs of the people in the area.

Geographically, of course, a watershed is simply the land from which water flows into any given stream, lake or other point of drainage. Thus, the Third Creek Watershed is composed of all the land from which water drains into Third Creek, including sections of Alexander, Iredell and Rowan Counties.

There were several reasons for choosing the Third Creek watershed as the pilot project. First of all, the people in the area demonstrated a real desire to carry through on good soil conservation practices. Conservation work has been carried out there for many years, and the local people have set up an organization known as the Yadkin Valley Flood Control Association. This group, headed by the past president of the state soil conservation district supervisor, J. T. Graham, was largely responsible for the act of Congress which authorized the Third Creek Project.

And, of course, there was a real need for the project. The fine, clay-type soil in the area is subject to rapid erosion, a condition which in the past has resulted in acres of barren, gully-ridden land.

Prevents Both Flooding and Erosion

Rain falling on the clay soil does not become absorbed, but rushes off in thousands of miniature rivers, carrying the land with it. The result is erosion and continual flooding of the area near the creek.

The watershed project is designed to prevent both erosion and flooding.

It is an over-all project, consisting of many individual, but vital, control measures. At its heart is the thesis that effective control can be achieved only through the wholehearted cooperation of local, state and federal interests.

At the local level, farmers in the area will carry out such conventional conservation practices as terracing, seeding grass on eroded land, building farm ponds and improving pastures. They also provide easements and rights-of-way for dams and other water-retarding structures, built by the federal government, and agree to maintain them.

The Soil Conservation Service provides soil surveys, conservation farm planning and on-site technical assistance on a farm-by-farm basis. The Service finances the dams and builds them. Several small, earth-type dams will be built on Third Creek during the next five years. Bids for their construction are expected to be accepted by July 1, 1954.

Maintenance of the dams, as well as local conservation work, will be supervised by the local Soil Conservation District.

A total of $64,384 was allocated to the Third Creek Project for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. No estimate for the total cost of the project has been advanced.

Soil Conservation officials explain that such estimates are difficult to prepare, because local interests are expected to provide for at least half of the total cost. The local share is usually in the form of labor, easements, and other non-cash contributions.

The greatest benefits of the Third Creek Project will, of course, fall to the farmers in the area. Conservation officials, however, say that if the de-

velopment measures up to expectations, flood control on the entire watershed of the Yadkin-Pee Dee watershed may later be undertaken.

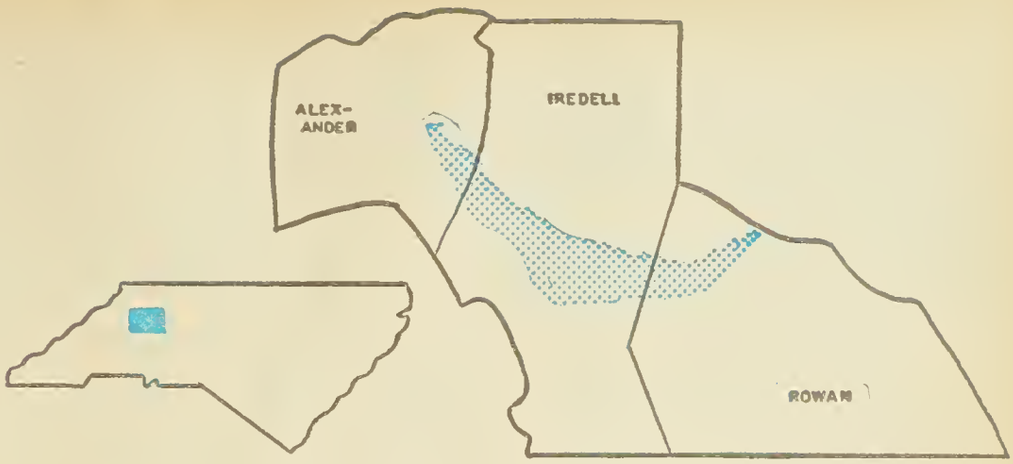
D. A. Williams, administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, puts it this way: "Watershed conservation should start at the headwaters, except where special, urgent downstream problems are involved, but it should not stop until the water reaches the ocean. Downstream measures are essential on most major rivers for flood protection, navigation, power, water storage and other purposes.

"In our upstream work, the Soil Conservation Service tries to develop a program that will fit in with any downstream work done by other agencies or groups."

Helps Larger Rivers, Too

Actually, the small watershed program in itself is a tremendous help to the flood control and silting problems of larger rivers. By controlling Third Creek, the chances of flooding on the Yadkin are less. And the smaller amount of soil washing out of the small watershed means less silt in the beds of the big power dams downstream on the Pee Dee.

Thus a great many people are interested in the experiment in cooperation being carried out along the banks of Third Creek. It could be the forerunner of many similar projects throughout the state.



Blue area in inset map shows area of the Third Creek Watershed Project.

Loss of N. C. Topsoil Reduces Productivity

"Every particle of topsoil carried away from North Carolina farm land by floods and erosion means just that much less topsoil from which we can produce the food and fiber that will be needed to clothe, house and feed our rapidly increasing population," says H. D. Godfrey, state ASC administrative officer.

"By just that much have the nation's defenses against depression, shortages, want and hunger been weakened, and the ability to meet the needs of an advancing civilization been reduced."

Too often, say Godfrey, the erosion resulting from a flood is looked upon only in terms of damage to the individual farm and the loss to the individual farmer. Of even more significance is the loss to our entire nation. "Our productive land is limited. From it must come the food for ur present population of around 161 million and for the 200 million we can expect in less than a quarter century.

"The gashes cut down to plow depth where the downhill rows are straight as a string are more than just gullies to be filled before harvesting machinery can be used. The productive soil that only spring filled these furrows is gone. It is now down the creeks and rivers silting up dams and clogging waterways."

Two farmers near Third Creek throw brush from a badly galled part of a field to be vegetated with service lespedeza.

In the watershed, a lone tree stands guard over a guillied hilside which sorely needs treatment by tree planting.

ON THE RECORD

Ten North Carolina Candidates Speak Up on REA

With few exceptions, candidates for Congress from North Carolina went on the record last month as favoring the basic principles of the rural electrification program. Their remarks came in answer to five questons submitted to each by *The Carolina Farmer*.

Only three candidates failed to answer the questionnaire. These were Carl T. Durham, incumbent in the Sixth District, and his challenger, H. C. Sprinkle, along with Marvin Lee Ritch, who opposes J. C. Sedberry for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth District.

The questionnaire went to the three senatorial candidates who were active at the time it was prepared—Alton A. Lennon, W. Kerr Scott, and Alvin Wingfield—and to candidates in the contested races for the United States House of Representatives.

Each of the candidates was allowed 100 words to elaborate on each question if he so desired. Answers to the questions, in the candidates' own words, follow:

1. Under the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act, electric membership corporations have the right to borrow funds for the purpose of financing not only their distribution facilities, but also such generaton and transmission facilities as are necessary and economically feasible. Do you think that our cooperatives should continue to have this right of generating and transmitting their own power?

U. S. SENATE

Alton A. Lennon: "Yes. Under the law electric membership corporations have the right to borrow funds for financing any facilities necessary and economically feasible in order to fully meet the purposes and objectives set forth in the law."

W. Kerr Scott: "Yes."

Alvin Wingfield: "In direct reply to your question, I think that anyone except any level of government (or anyone supported, protected against competition or subsidized by any level of government) should have the right to generate, transmit and sell electric power. Cooperative deserve exactly the same protection by government as other enterprises —neither more nor less."

Second District:

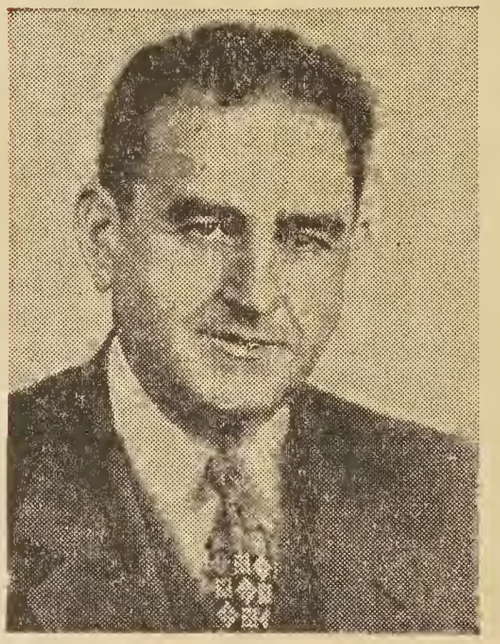
L. H. Fountain: "Yes. I believe that rural electric membership cooperatives should continue to have the **right** to generate and transmit their own power. That provision has served as excellent kindling. It has encouraged private power companies to extend their own service."

Herbert T. Bailey: "Yes Electric membership corporations, organized pursuant to statute as non-profit cooperatives to supply electric energy to members, must be able to rely on a dependable supply of reasonably priced power. It is to be hoped that present utilities will co-operate in the supply of wholesale power at reasonable rates, but our co-ops should not be at the complete mercy of utilities which have a virtual monopoly over the power and fail to react fairly to co-op needs. Certainly the right to generate and

For the U. S. Senate

Alton A. Lennon

W. Kerr Scott



Alvin Wingfield, Jr.

Second Congressional District

L. H. FOUNTAIN, Incumbent
Tarboro (Photo left)

HERBERT BAILEY
Tarboro (Photo unavailable)

Tenth Congressional District

J. C. SEDBERRY
Charlotte (Photo right)

MARVIN L. RITCH
Charlotte

transmit their power should be retained by electric membership corporations."

Seventh District:

F. Ertel Carlyle: "It is my understanding that electric membership corporations have the right to borrow funds for the purpose of financing their distribution facilities and also for generation and transmission facilities as are necessary and economically feasible. I think our cooperatives should continue to have this right of generating and transmitting their own power where it is necessary and economically feasible."

Seavy A. Carroll: "Yes."

Eighth District:

C. B. Deane: "I strongly supported the recent Agriculture Appropriation Bill which passed the House. The Report on the bill stated that to carry out the provisions of the REA Act, co-ops, if it became necessary, should have the right of generating and transmitting electrical power."

Coble Funderburk: "I feel the Federal Government should . . . lend the money (to cooperatives) for the purpose of building these facilities and that the money, over a long period of time, should be paid back to the Federal Government with the proper amount of interest."

Tenth District:

J. C. Sedberry: "I certainly am in favor of the continuation of the basic policy which gives the electric membership corporations the right to borrow funds for the purpose of financing the installation and distribution of power, and that the cooperatives should continue to have this right of generating and transmitting their own power."

2. Under the Flood Control Act of 1944, as well as under other legislation, the Congress has provided that non-profit electric cooperatives, public utility districts and municipal electric systems shall be given "preference" in the sale of electricity from Federal power projects. This preference principle has been basically followed by the Congress for some 50 years. This, of course, does not mean that these three groups are entitled to purchase such electricity at a preferential rate; it means that they are entitled to have the first opportunity to purchase it at the rate set by the government. Do you agree with this preference principle?

U. S. SENATE

Alton A. Lennon: "I agree with the preference principle as it is written in the law. Rural electrification in 94% of the rural areas of North Carolina has beneficially and almost completely changed the level of the thinking, the activities, and the living standards of the people. It is to be hoped that the remaining 6% of our rural areas may likewise be blessed.

W. Kerr Scott: "Yes."

Alvin Wingfield: "I do not believe that any level of government should give preference to anyone in the sale of anything. Government is 'res publica' ('the thing of the people') and should not confer favors on any individuals or groups. Anything which any level of government has to sell should be sold at public auction to the highest bidder."

Second District:

L. H. Fountain: "Yes, I agree with the preference principle."

Herbert T. Bailey: "Yes, I believe that non-profit electric cooperatives, public utility districts and municipal electric systems should be given 'preference' in the sale of electricity from Federal power projects. These power projects were constructed by and for the public good and benefit, and such goals have best been realized by the program of the 1944 Flood Control Act."

Seventh District:

F. Ertel Carlyle: "It appears that Congress has provided that non-profit electric cooperatives, public utility districts and municipal electric systems shall be given preference in the sale of electricity from Federal power projects. This does not mean that these three groups are entitled to purchase such electricity at a preferential rate, but are entitled to have the first opportunity to purchase such electricity at the rate set by the government. I think this preference principle is wholesome and I agree with this provision law."

Seavy A. Carroll: "Yes."

Eighth District:

C. B. Deane: "This principle is sound and this preference provision should be protected and followed."

Coble Funderburk: (No answer to this question.)

Tenth District:

J. C. Sedberry: "I agree with this principle."

(Continued Next Page)

Seventh Congressional District

F. ERTEL CARLYLE, Incumbent
Wilmington

SEAVEY A. CARROLL
Fayetteville

3. Where necessary and economically feasible, do you think the government should build transmission facilities to bring this electricity to the preference customers' load centers (the cost of such facilities to be liquidated through appropriate charges included in the price at which the power is sold)?

U. S. SENATE

Alton A. Lennon: "I think the Government should build transmission facilities, unless the Government, in its surveys and studies, should find that adequate facilities already extend to the load centers of the preference customers and finds that some arrangement can be made which will be equally as beneficial and at as low or lower cost to the preference customer and their ultimate consumers. Under such circumstances I believe the matter should be handled, if possible, so as to enable the ultimate consumer, the man on the farm, to get service at the lowest cost which can be economically justified. I am for the programs of our State and Federal Governments which are intended to aid in making low cost electric service available to our people in rural areas."

W. Kerr Scott: "Yes."

Alvin Wingfield: "I do not believe that any level of government should build any facilities for providing electricity to anyone; or for providing anything else except police protection, courts of law for redress of grievances, and armed forces for defense. This does not mean I favor the immediate or even rapid abolition of other present 'government services,' but I do think we should set liberty as our goal and work toward it in a safe, sane and orderly fashion."

Second District:

L. H. Fountain: "When transmission facilities are not otherwise available and obtainable, and where they are necessary and economically wise, I believe that the Government should be permitted to build transmission facilities to get electricity to the preference customers' load centers. The method suggested for liquidating the cost of such facilities—that is, through appropriate charges included in the price at which the power is sold—appears to be a proper approach."

Herbert T. Bailey: "Where it is absolutely necessary, as where existing utility transmission facilities fail to deal reasonably and equitably with the co-ops, and municipalities, then the government should provide the facilities whereby electricity is transmitted from the Federal power projects to co-op and municipal load centers (with the cost of such facilities liquidated through appropriate amortization through the prices of power sold)."

Seventh District:

F. Ertel Carlyle: "I think the government should build transmission facilities to bring this electricity to the preference customers' load centers when it is necessary and economically feasible, the cost of such facilities to be liquidated through appropriate charges included in the price at which the power is sold."

Seavy A. Carroll: "Yes, the government should build transmission facilities to bring this electricity to the preference customers' load centers, unless definite arrangements can be made with private companies to rent, economically, the private transmission facilities."

Eighth District:

C. B. Deane: "The general idea of the Congress has been that transmission facilities to the preference customers should be protected, either through fair and reasonable contracts with the power companies, and these contracts be subject to careful review, from time to time. In case of failure, then the intent of the Congress as expressed in the Report accompanying the aforementioned appropriation bill should be followed."

Coble Funderburk: "I do not believe the Federal Government should build transmission facilities in its own name."

Tenth District:

J. C. Sedberry: "I believe that where it is necessary, and economically feasible, the Government should finance and build the transmission facilities—the cost to be liquidated through appropriate and proportionate charges included in the price of power."

4. Electric cooperatives throughout the nation have thus far achieved a remarkable record in repaying, with interest, their REA loans on or ahead of schedule. Do you think that the Congress, from year to year, should budget loan authorizations sufficient to meet all of the borrowing needs of the cooperatives for the purpose of financing extension of service to new consumers and improvement of exisiting facilities to meet the ever-growing demands of existing consumers?

U. S. SENATE

Alton A. Lennon: "The growth and development of electric cooperatives and the necessary expense of facilities to meet the needs of customers, old and new, should not be hindered by a lack of funds and Congress should make provision for necessary capital funds."

W. Kerr Scott: "Yes."

Alvin Wingfield: "I do not believe that Congress should authorize loans of public money or guarantees at public risk of private loans for any benefits to particular individuals or groups. Existing loans should stand, of course, but I favor an immediate halt to any further such loans."

Second District:

L. H. Fountain: "I definitely feel that Congress should make necessary appropriations for the use of the electric membership cooperatives to improve 'existing facilities to to finance necessary and essential extension of service to meet the ever-growing demands of existing consumers' and to finance necessary and essential extension of service to new consumers. I resent any and every effort on the part of those opposed to the rural electrification program to cut the throat of this program by failing to provide necessary and essential appropriations. After all, the program is paying for itself."

Herbert T. Bailey: "Certainly Congress should budget loan authorizations sufficient to meet all the borrowing needs of the co-ops for the purpose of financing extension of service to new consumers and improvement of existing facilities."

Seventh District:

F. Ertel Carlyle: "I know electric cooperatives have achieved a remarkable record in repaying with interest their REA loans. I think that Congress, from year to year, should budget loan authorizations sufficient to meet the borrowing needs of the cooperatives for the purpose of financing extensions of service to new consumers and improvement of existing facilities to meet the growing demands of existing consumers."

Seavy A. Carroll: "Yes, this is necessary, if the rural homes and farm facilities are to continue progressively."

Eighth District:

C. B. Deane: "I do not have an up-to-the-minute report of the needs of the REA Corporations throughout the country. I think the REA loan program has been sound in most cases and that sufficient authorizations will, I feel, be made from year to year that will take care of the needs. We were all pleased with the appropriations which we have worked on so faithfully and which this Congress, at least the House, has approved."

Coble Funderburk: "It is my opinion that Congress should continue to lend money to the REA's in order to help them complete the program of rural electrification in North Carolina. I do not think this money should be a gift. I believe the REA, of which I am a member, should pay back . . . all money borrowed."

Tenth District:

of lectrical service and think that, where necessary and economical, REA financing should be used and encouraged.

J. C. Sedberry: "I am heartily in favor of the extension With respect to the year-to-year budget loan authorizations in order to meet all the borrowing needs, I would have to study it further, but it appears reasonable."

5. For over six years the Rural Electrification Act has provided that electric membership corporations pay the government an interest rate of 2 per centum per annum on all funds borrowed. There is now pending in the Congress a bill to increase this rate to 4 per centum per annum. Do you believe that the interest rate should remain 2 per centum? If no, what per centum do you think it should be and why?

U. S. SENATE

Alton A. Lennon: "Before the bill to increase the interest rate to 4% for loans to cooperatives comes to a vote, I expect to inform myself as to what is a proper rate of interest for the Government to charge. It seems to me that the cost of money to the Government should be given consideration. It is my feeling now that 4% is too high and that the bill should not pass."

W. Kerr Scott: "It is my understanding that this interest rate has not cost the government any money. For this reason, there would appear no reason for changing the present rate."

Alvin Wingfield: "I believe that the prices of all things should be established and constantly changed by the free bargaining of buyers and sellers on the market. This applies to the price of loans (interest) just as much as to anything else. I do not think that any level of government has any moral right to take money from people by force to lend it to other people for any purpose, at any rate of interest."

Second District:

L. H. Fountain: "My present feeling is that the interest rate should remain at 2 per cent."

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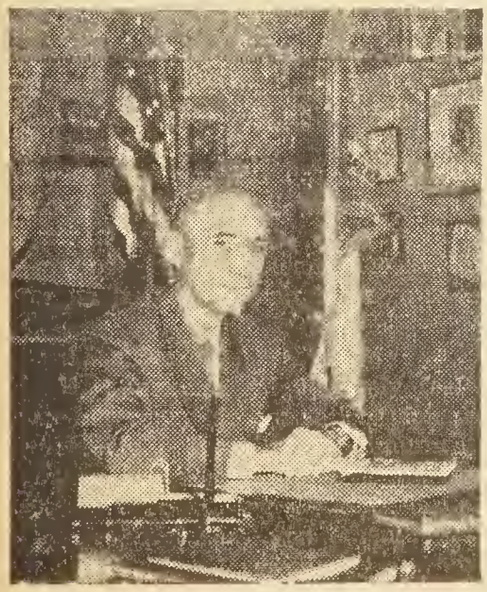
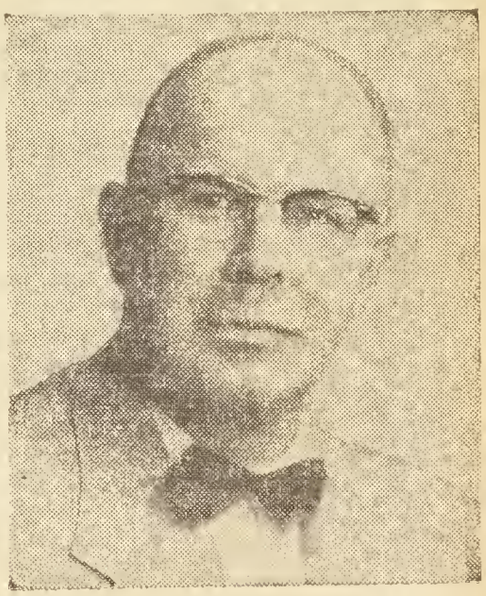


Eighth Congressional District

C. B. DEANE, Incumbent
Rockingham

COBLE FUNDERBURK
Monroe



5 STEPS

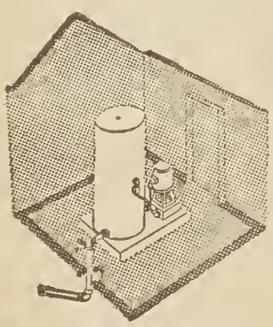
To A Complete Water System

May is National Water Systems Month. All month long the water systems industry, power suppliers, extension workers and others will be emphasizing the benefits of running water. Any person who reads a newspaper or magazine, listens to a radio or watches a television set will know plenty about this subject before the month is over.

We want to lend a hand in this program, as we have done so many times in the past. This year, however, we have elected to pass up the usual articles about the blessings of running water and the specifications of pumps and piping. We don't know of any family without water who doesn't want it, so the blessings are well known; and the specifications are readily available, from your electric co-op, county agent or pump dealer.

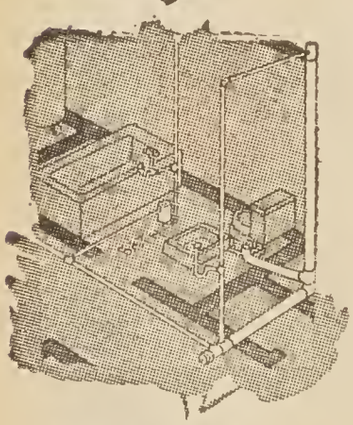
Instead, we have chosen to correct the widespread impression that it costs a lot of money to have running water in the home. After seemingly endless consultations with manufacturers, dealers, farmers and rural educators, we have evolved the following step-by-step water system. We believe it puts "first things first" for those who cannot afford an entire system all at once. Step one can best be put into effect next week; step two can follow in a month or a year. but in the meantime water will be in the home.

We believe the prices quoted below are representative; but they should not be taken as exact. And please remember that good planning is essential to the success of this system. Nothing you've done in Step 1 should have to be removed or wasted when you get to other steps, and so on. For complete planning help, consult your electrification advisor or country agent.



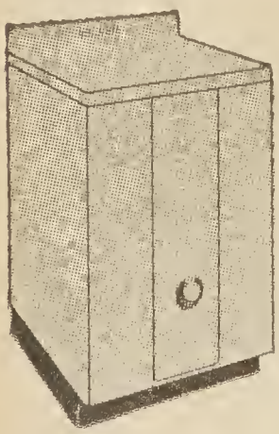
STEP ONE: To get water in your house, you need a pump and piping. The pump must be selected to fit your well, but it will be of two types—shallow well or deep well. The shallow well pump can be used if the water is being lifted less than 22 feet; otherwise, you'll need a deep well type. The piping "main" which you will install from the pump to the house should be large enough for all future needs, should never be smaller than three-quarter inch. You'll want at least a 42-inch sink in the kitchen. The grease trap will take care of kitchen wastes, even later when you get a septic tank. Prices quoted assume 350-gallon-per-hour shallow well pump, 100 feet of piping. Cost of installation is included only for the grease trap. You can do much of the other work yourself.

Pump	**$130**
Piping	**20**
Sink	**100**
Grease Trap	**90**
TOTAL COST	**$340**



STEP TWO: Your next step will be the installation of a bathroom. You will need a room approximately 5x6 feet if you want a tub, at least 4½x5 if you plan only for a shower. Basic equipment will be the tub or shower, lavatory and water closet. Cast iron tub is most economical, most popular with farm families. The septic tank is needed to dispose of wastes, should meet specifications of your local health office. Use the septic tank for bathroom wastes only, leave kitchen sink connected to the grease trap to prevent clogging the tank. Prices quoted include installation for both tank and bathroom. Bathroom price will be considerably lower if only shower is used.

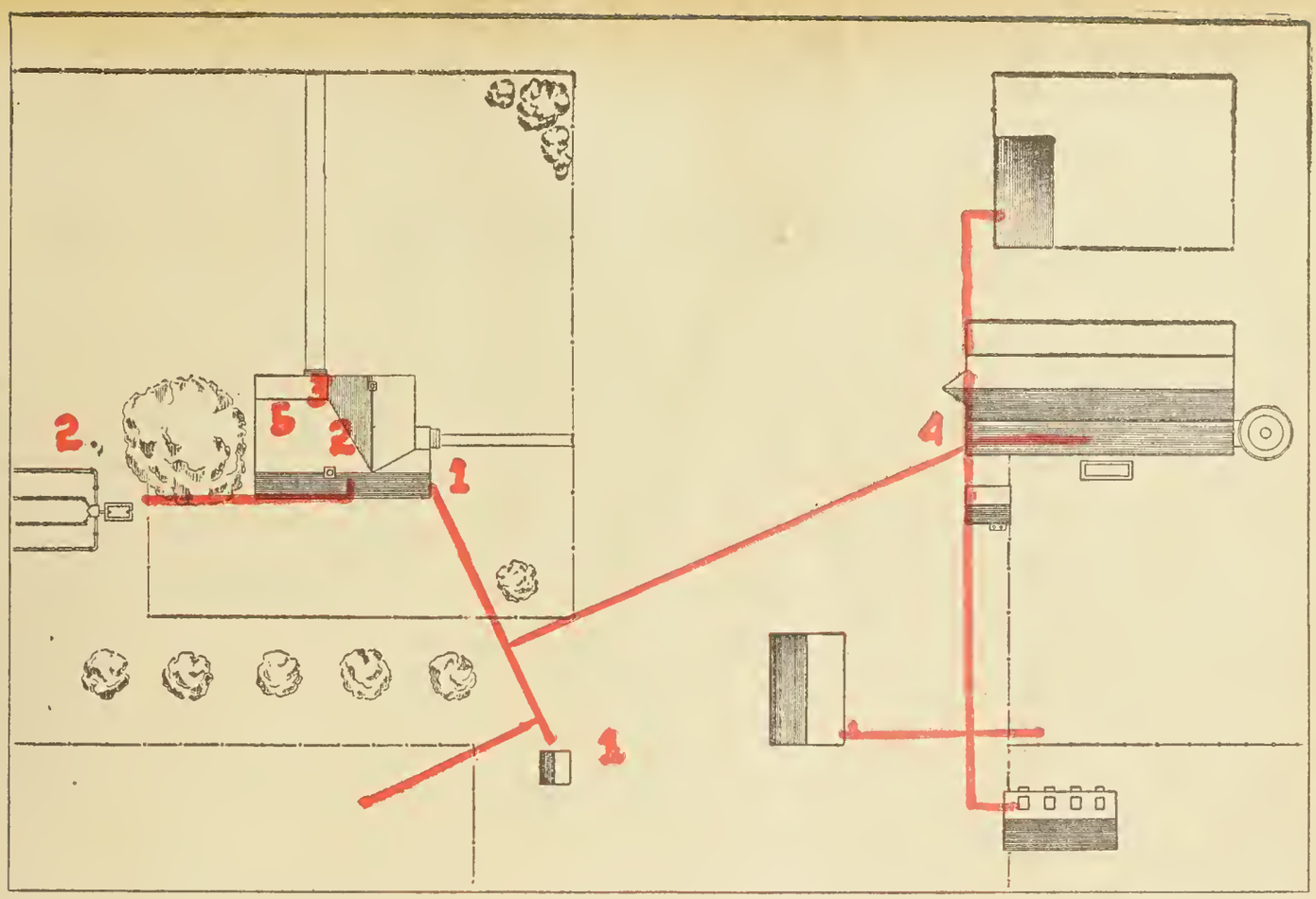
Bathroom	**$200**
Septic Tank	**230**
TOTAL COST	**$430**



STEP THREE: This is the step that will double your enjoyment of your running water. The electric hot water heater assures you of a continuous supply of piping-hot water. Your electric co-op has a special rate for electric water heaters, provided they meet certain specifications. Be sure to check with the co-op before you buy. And be sure the heater is big enough to provide for your family's needs. Few farm families can get along with a heater under 40 gallons. Try to locate the heater in a central place where pipe runs will not be too long to either kitchen or bath. Price quoted includes installation.

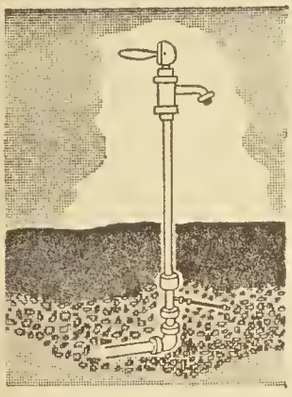
Electric Water Heater	**$150**

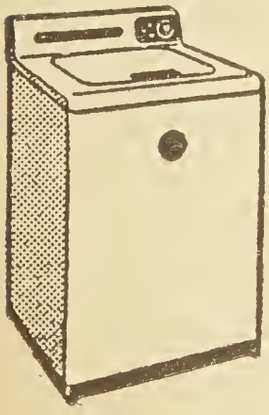
TOTAL COST OF YOUR BASIC WATER SYSTEM—$920



The diagram above shows location of each installation in this practical, step-by-step water system plan. Number 1 shows the pump and piping; 2, bathroom and septic tank; 3, electric water heater; 4, water piping to outbuildings; 5, water softners, automatic dishwaters, disposals, washers, and countless other items in the luxury step.

Later, you'll want to complete your system by taking these steps





STEP FOUR: Here's where you put running water to work. If you have a dairy or poultry farm, your profits will go up when plenty of water is available for the farm animals. Cost of water in outbuildings depends entirely on the location of the buildings and the kind of farming you do. In some buildings such as your hog house or chicken house, shop or machine shed, one faucet may be enough. In dairy stables and milk houses, several will be needed. You will be wise to continue pipe the same size as your water-service pipe to at least one faucet with a hose connection in each building. This enables the water system to operate at full capacity for firefighting. In buildings where pipes may freeze, you should install some means of draining the distribution pipes. Ask your hardware dealer about "stop-and-waste" valves for this purpose.

STEP FIVE: This is the "luxury" step—the one you take when the others are completed. Actually, it is a series of steps within itself, being made up of various purchases. These include such items as water softeners, automatic dishwashers, disposals, automatic washers, etc. Your choice of these items is as individualistic as your personality, and no set of standards can be given. All of these items have their place, and all are worthwhile when they can be afforded. But they properly belong in the last stage of your planned water system.

IMPORTANT—In planning your water system, provide for outdoor hydrants to be used for fire fighting. And be sure your water pump is on a separate electric line from your house wiring; otherwise, a fire may disrupt service and keep the pump from operating. Ask your co-op about a "meter pole" service installation.

"The Switch Is On"

By HARRY D. THOMAS

Electrification Advisor, Four County EMC

Mrs.

This Co-op employee finds people have different reasons for being proud of their electric ranges and water heaters—but nobody wants to go back to the old "woodpile days"

YES, folks, it surely looks as if nearly everyone is switching from the old wood range or oil range to a new way of cooking. Last fall and winter saw more new shining electric ranges installed in the homes of Four County Electric members than ever before. From September through December the requests for new three wire srvices came rolling in and it took all of our service crews and line crews to keep up with the job. Of course, there were fully as many members buying new ranges who already had their homes ready with an adequate wiring system and so didn't have to call on their electric cooperative for new service wires.

Having heard nothing except a "large silence" from these members who lately switched to electric cooking, I thought a visit with a few of them would be in order. So one day not long ago while I was in Duplin County, I spent a few hours just talking electric cooking.

My first stop was at the home of Mrs. Alfred Savage. She had her new range installed along about the first of December in plenty of time to get used to it by the time all the Christmas cooking had to be done. Her most outstanding comment was that the more she cooked on her range the better she likd it. Also she said that she coudn't bear to see the nice shining finish on her stove not kept clean and then that made the rest of the kitchen look dull, so all in all she had been keeping a better kitchen since she had been cooking electrically. She really made me feel good when she said that service had been wonderful and if her power had been off all winter, she didn't know it.

My next stop was with the Graham Johnsons. I found Mrs. Johnson at the house, but Mr. Johnson was out in the field. I wanted to check on the new electric water heater they installed last fall so Mrs. Johnson sent me out to talk to the man of the house. He was highly pleased with the heater and said that the very next thing for the Johnson home was an electric range to replace the bottled gas range now in use. I don't blame him—now that his current use is up in the 1½c bracket it would cost them probably less than $2.00 per month to cook compared with the $4.50 to $5.00 per month it now costs them.

No More Wood to Cut

From the Johnson Home I jumped several miles over to another part of the county and talked to Mr. and Mrs. William K. Casteen. Mr. Casteen spoke up and said that he knew his wife liked her new range no end but he liked it even better—no more stove wood to cut and tote. With that remark he went on down to the tobacco plant bed to pull weeds and Mrs. Casteen and I went into the kitchen to talk cooking. She has about the finest cook stove you ever saw. It has a big grill on top for steaks, chops, hot cakes and so forth and in the left hand oven is a bar-b-cuer! And still it has all the other features any range has. We got to talking automatic control of cooking and had quite a lesson in the use of the automatic clock that runs the stove while you are doing something else. Speaking of ranges with automatic clock control—It is the most convenient thing you every saw, but if you aren't going to use it don't buy the automatic clock control. It costs around $35.00 and if not put to use it surely isn't worth that much just to look at. That much money would buy a food mixer or some other appliance.

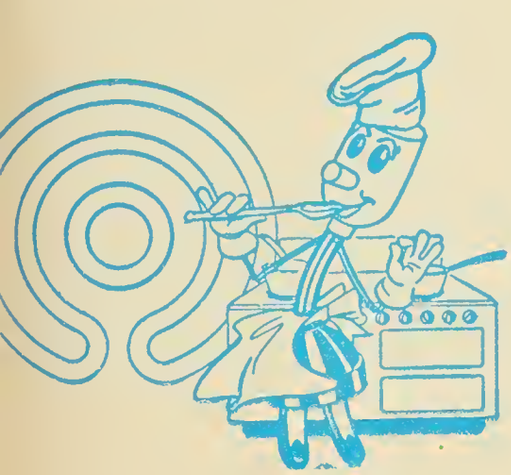
My next stop was at the D. E. Bostic home not far from Charity. I found Mrs. Margaret Bostic just cleaning up the table after the noon meal. She said that the way the oven of her new range performed made baking a pleasure. The Bostics plan to install a home water

II, Bladen County, and her new electric friend.

system this fall—it will be an electric water heater, of course!

Here's a tip on water heaters—don't get one that is too small for your needs. Electric water heaters with 50 or 60 gallons of storage capacity cost very little more than the smaller sizes and the larger sizes of 65 to 80 gallons cost only about one-third more than the small 30 gallon heater. Insure yourself of having an ample supply of hot water at all times.

I wound up the afternoon's visiting by spending a few minutes at the Lessey Kelly home a mile or so north of the old Pasture Branch School. Mrs. Kelly was complaining that it was the time of year when it was hard to find anything to cook. She was looking forward to the first fresh vegetables from her garden. Maybe she was having a hard time finding something to cook but the aroma coming from the kitchen smelled mighty good to me. Mrs. Kelly said that until she got used to her electric range she scorched a few dishes by not turning the unit control to a low heat position when the pot or pan got up to cooking temperature. Now that she has learned this point she is completely satisified with her stove. The new water system that came along shortly after the range is a joy also.



Fast, Controlled Heat

That is a good point to remember, Folks. The heating units on modern electric ranges are powerful. They give you a fast intense heat to bring cooking utensils up to cooking heat in a hurry. Then the control setting should be turned down to the point where the correct heat will be maintained. This method gives you better cooking results—and at lower costs, too.

New Peanut Variety Means More Money

Those hard-to-get North Carolina No. 2 variety peanut seed will pay the farmer for his time spent searching, according to Robert Andrews, farmer of Williamston, Route 3.

R. McK. Edwards, Martin County Negro farm agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, says Andrews, who planted two acres of the new variety last spring, made $133 per acre "extra" from the new seed. Early last year when Andrews decided to grow some of the new variety, he selected a four-acre field that was considered "fair" peanut land. He took soil samples and followed the fertilizer recommendations.

Two acres were planted in Virginia Bunch type nuts; and two acres were planted in the new N. C. No. 2 variety. The entire four acres were fertilized and cultivated alike. Practically no difference was noticed in the growth of the two varieties. The difference was shown where it means most to the farmer—in dollars and cents.

The Virginia Bunch type produced 1,400 pounds per acre, while the N. C. No. 2's produced 1,900 pounds per acre. The Virginia Bunch sold for $11.60 per hundred. The grade on the N. C. No. 2's market price, the N. C. No. 2 peanuts was $13.68 per hundred. At the regular would have brought Andrews $97.52 per acre more than his regular peanuts. However, he booked all of them for seed and will bring $9 more per hundred, an additional $133 per acre.

Based on the regular market price, Andrew received $97.52 for the $18 spent for the seed peanuts.

In addition to making more on his regular peanuts, Andrews entered two exhibits in the State Fair winning first and second prizes and a cash award of $17.50

Porto Rico's or Goldrush?

QUESTION: As a sweet potato grower, should I change from Porto Ricos to the Goldrush variety?

ANSWER: Not entirely. Until the market acceptability for the Goldrush variety is more firmly established, your best bet would be to plant only part of your crop in this variety. In tests Gold rush variety sweet potatoes have outyielded the Porto Ricos for three years. While the yield of Goldrush has been favorable, under certain conditions it tends to vein slightly. Also, it is quite susceptible to internal cork, but has a high degree of resistance to stem rot or wilt.

BEFORE YOU INSTALL A PUMP

Be Sure Your Water Supply Is Safe

Well location is all-important to the purity of your water. If you're in doubt, have it tested

WHETHER you are now considering a modern water system, or already have running water in your house, you should be sure the water is pure and safe. You can find out by contacting your county health office and requesting that a sample be tested.

The health officer will come to your home to take a sample, and will then forward it to Raleigh for the test. In some counties this service is free; in others, there is a nominal charge of less than a dollar.

If the report indicates that your water is not safe, you will, of course, want to make it impossible for the dangerous impurities to continue to get into the well.

The all-important thing is to keep surface water from getting into the well with its load of bacteria. Surface water is especially sure to be polluted around places where animals are kept and where people live. Rain water that has washed across your barn yard or chicken yard is bad enough. Water that flows toward your well from a cesspool, privy, or septic tank drainage field is even more dangerous to health. So your well should be on higher ground than any nearby source of contamination.

Notice the word "nearby" above. When surface water passes through soil, impurities are filtered out. The farther water travels through soil, the safer it becomes. The U. S. Public Health Service, however, has published the following **minimum** distances for use where the soil has good fetering quality:

Minimum Filtering Distances

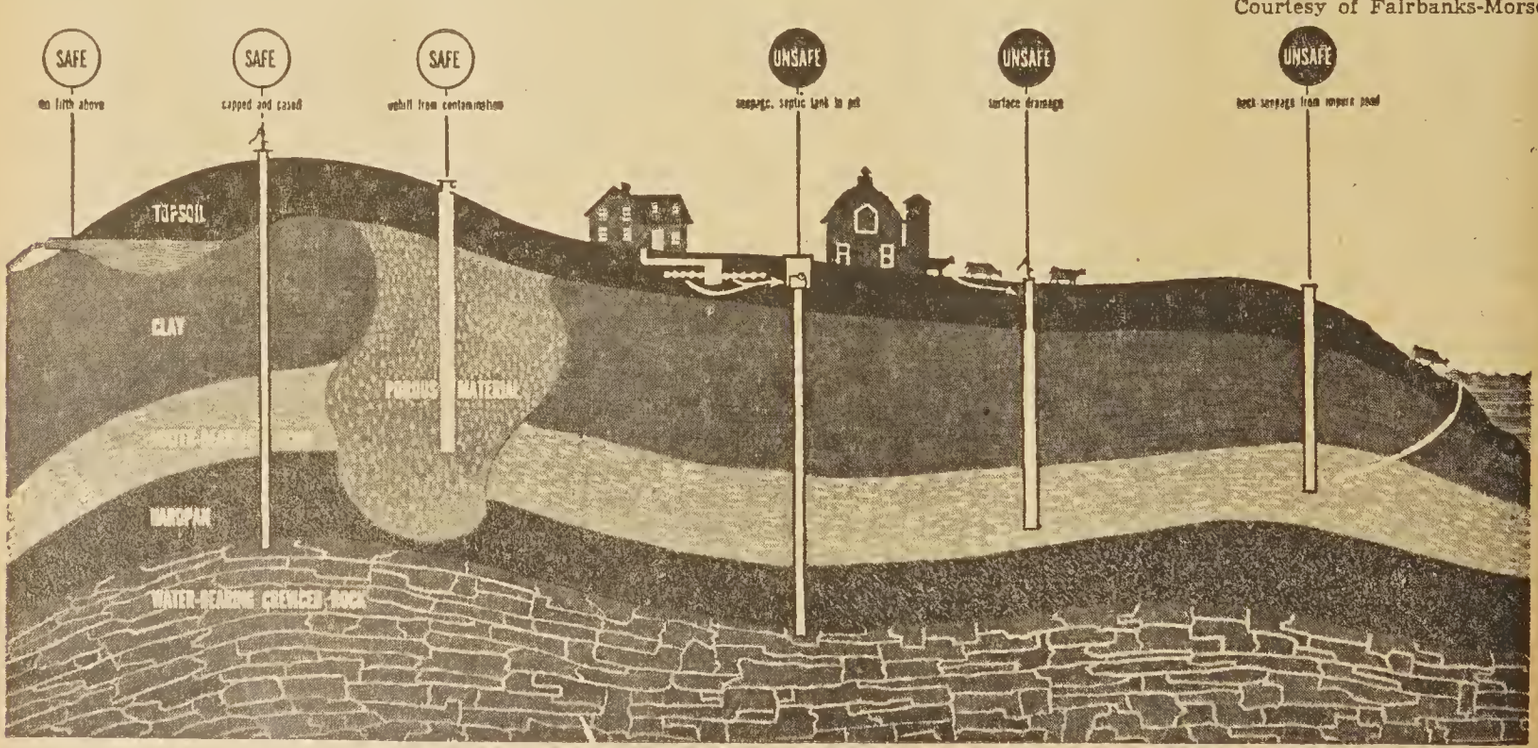
Pit privy, septic tank, sewer, or subsurface pit, 50 feet; seepage pit, subsurface sewage disposal field, or barnyard, 100 feet. A fence should keep livestock at least 100 feet from the well. If drainage water can flow from barnyards or livestock pens to the well, more than 100-foot separation is needed.

If there's nothing else you can do to prevent surface water from draining toward your well, or if the well is on land subject to flooding, build up the area around the well with earth or, better, with clay. Extend this fill 50 feet in all directions, with the center (the wellhead) at least 2 feet above the highest known flood level.

If your well is on a hillside, dig ditches to keep the run-off water at least 50 feet away in all directions.

In addition to these matters of location and surface drainage, everything possible should be done in the construction of the well to keep surface water out. Recommended construction includes the following features which good well drillers know how to provide: casing, floor slab, sanitary well cap and grouting.

Courtesy of Fairbanks-Morse



SAFE: This spring and two wells are safely uphill from sources of filth; safely distant, too. The hilltop well has additional protection. It takes water from rock that's guarded from surface water by a layer of hardpan.

UNSAFE: The two wells near the house and barn are poorly located, downhill from sources of contamination. The well at the right may become polluted from underground because it is so near a pond that's used by cattle.

House Appropriates $185-Million For 1955 Electric Loan Program

Committee report spells out power generation policy

The Appropriation Bill, passed by the House last month, includes increases in REA's loan authorizations and administrative funds as recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

REA's electrification program for fiscal 1955 will permit a loan program of $185 million, and the telephone program will operate with $75 million. To administer the program the House appropriated $7,285,000. Both the electric loan and REA administrative figures are above the REA budget request, but all three figures are below the requests of the rural electric systems themselves.

The action marked the first time this session that the House has appropriated more money for a program than the Administration budget requested. Rep. H. Carl Anderson (R-Minn.), chairman of the Appropriation Committee's subcommittee on Agriculture, indicated in debating the bill that the REA program would have operated under "considerable handicap" had the budget request been followed.

Generation Policy

In reporting the bill, the Committee made it clear that REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen will be expected to make loans for power generation by rural electric cooperatives when necessary.

The report said: "The Committee has had reported to it many instances where private power sources are placing more and more restrictions on the activities of REA cooperatives as a condition to negotiating contracts to supply the necessary power. Many times contracts offered by the private power companies are on a year-to-year basis.

"In the opinion of the committee, REA cooperatives are entitled to a firm source of power at reasonable rates and on a dependable basis which will render maximum service to eligible consumers. The committee feels that the administrator's authority to provide loans for power generation should be fully utilized, if necessary, in order to assure adequate power to REA cooperatives on a reasonable basis."

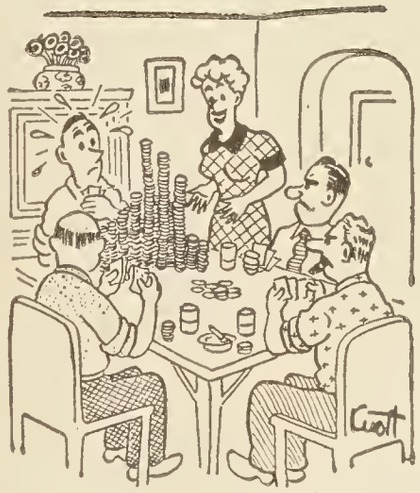
Chairman Anderson spelled this out further in the debate. "We tried to tell him (Nelsen) very bluntly," he said, "that if the power is not available at reasonable rates for the REA associations that the money shall be made available for loans for generating plants to create that power, and I, for one, will always stand back of that language. We do not want the REA hamstrung by any deficiency in power anywhere in the United States."

Rep. Charles Deane (D-N. C.), addressing himself to Anderson, said, "I want to tell the gentleman how grateful I am, because in certain places I am constrained to feel that some of the power companies are not wheeling this power as they should, and I hope that this language will cause these organizations to think strongly about entering into fair and reasonable contracts."

(Deane's remark was an obvious reference to the inability of some North Carolina cooperatives to secure satisfactory wheeling contracts for Buggs Island power.)

While the House action generally increased the budget requests, they fell below requests of rural electric organizations in all cases. On March 2, rural electric leaders from across the nation appeared before the House Subcommittee and requested $254 million in new electric loan fund authorizations, $200 million in rural telephone funds and $9 million in administrative funds.

The Senate Appropriations Committee is currently considering its own appropriations bill for Agriculture. Any differences in the two bills will be ironed out in a joint committee meeting.



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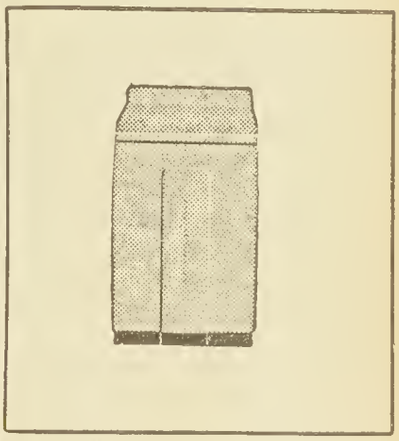

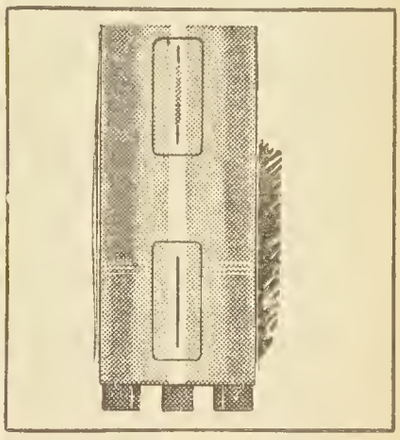

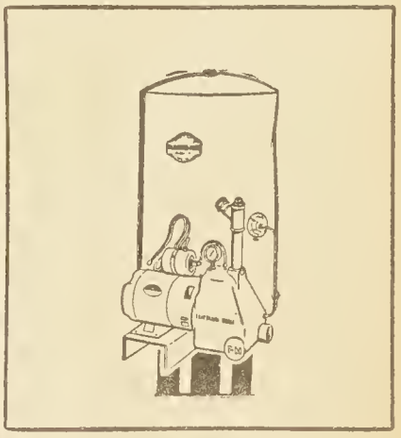

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A Great Champion . . . A True Friend

D. D. BARBER, NCREA ENGINEER, SUCCUMBS

Rural electrification lost a great champion and rural people lost a warm friend on April 11 when David D. Barber, Jr., 49, passed away in Raleigh's Rex Hospital. Mr. Barber, since 1947 the Electric Utilities Engineer of the State Rural Electrification Authority, had been in ill health for several months prior to his death.

He had devoted his activities to rural electrification since 1937, one year after the program began.

Mr. Barber was born in Wilmington in 1905. Following his graduation from Wilmington High School, he entered State College from which, in 1926, he was graduated with a degree in electrical engineering. In 1927 he joined the engineering staff of the Carolina Power & Light Company, with which firm he worked until 1934. In that year he was employed by the engineering firm of Jensen, Bowen & Farrell of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He worked with this firm until 1937, when he went to work for REA as a field engineer in Ohio.

Mr. Barber came back to North Carolina in 1938 as the REA field engineer for this state and parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. After ten years in this capacity, he became the Electric Utilities Engineer of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, with which he was serving at the time of his death. He was a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

"Area Coverage Champion"

David Barber will be sorely missed by all the directors, managers and other personnel of North Carolina's 32 electric cooperatives. For nearly seventeen years he had advised them on technical operations and helped them solve some of their most difficult construction problems. He will long be remembered as a champion of the "area coverage" principle. During all his years of work with rural electrification, he was devoted to this simple effective standard of bringing the blessing of electricity to all who wanted it. Month after month he helped individual cooperatives find ways of extending service to people in the off-the-main-road, isolated rural areas of North Carolina.

Commenting on the loss of his friend and colleague, NCREA Chairman Gwyn B. Price summed up the sentiments of all who knew Mr. Barber when he said, "We can no doubt find another electrical engineer to work with us, but we can never find a man more devoted to this great program than was he."

Mr. Barber is survived by his wife, the former Julia Coppedge of Raleigh, one son, David D. Barber, III, a student in political science at the University, and one daughter, Carolyn Audrey, 14.

Tomorrow's Cooks

(Continued from Page 29)

Coconut Praline Toast

¼ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons light cream
¼ cup shredded coconut, cut
8 slices bread, crusts removed

Melt butter in saucepan. Remove from heat and add sugar, cream, vanilla, and coconut. Mix well. Let cool 5 minutes. Meanwhile, toast bread on one side under broiler. Spread praline mixture to edge on untoasted side of each slice. Return to broiler and broil until mixture is lightly browned—about 3 to 5 minutes. Cut each slice diagonally into thirds. Serve hot. Makes 24 pieces.

North Carolina tobacco farmers produced 83 per cent more leaf per acre in 1952 than in 1942.

Over the Lines

(Continued from Page 29)

soap and water. Much of the white jewelry (which is the nicest of all, I think, in the summer) can be put right into the suds. However, it's better not to immerse glued pieces—wipe them off gently just with a soapy cloth or sponge and dry immediately. To keep your summer jewelry always fresh, swab it off after each wearing so that cosmetics and body oils can't dim its shine.

A "Trip Basket"

Now that summer is here and the family wants to travel a bit, the young mother should adopt an idea that came to the homemaking offices recently . . . Make a "trip basket" for your baby. Line a small wicker basket with washable plastic. Then tuck a plastic bib and a plastic tumbler, flatware and plate inside it. The whole combination can be washed with no trouble in soap and water.

Storing Woolens

Spring is the season to make sure none of your woolen clothes go unprotected against clothes moths and carpet beetles, the most destructive household pests. The newest chemical preparation for controlling these pests is RQ-53, which can be put into the water when laundering washable woolens like blankets, sweaters, socks and scarfs.

IMPORTANT DATE FOR WHEAT FARMERS

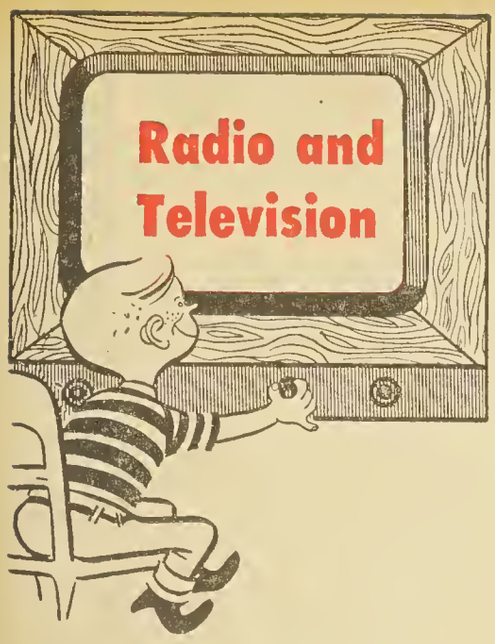
June 1 is the date to remember for North Carolina wheat farmers. That is the last day they may use wheat for green manure, cover crop, hay, pasture or silage if it is not to be classified as wheat acreage under the wheat allotment program.

H. D. Godfrey, state ASC administrative officer, explains that a recent revision in wheat program regulations permits wheat acreage to be used in these ways in order to bring the wheat acreage into compliance with the wheat acreage allotment for the farm for 1954.

Producers who have planted an acreage of wheat which they wish to use as green manure, cover crop, hay, pasture, or silage, should notify the county ASC office and designate the acreage on which the practice will be carried out. The practice must then be completed by the June 1 deadline.

Under the wheat marketing quota program, effective for the 1954 wheat crop, a farmer with an acreage allotment of more than 15 acres who exceeds his farm wheat acreage allotment in 1954 becomes subject to a marketing penalty on his "excess" production. A farmer with an acreage allotment of 15 acres or less may produce as much as 15 acres of wheat without incurring marketing penalties. In addition, any farmer who exceeds his wheat acreage allotment, regardless of size, becomes ineligible for Commodity Credit Corporation price support on his wheat.

Godfrey brought out, however, that by not permitting overplanted wheat acreage to reach maturity because it is, while still green, turned under for green manure, pastured off, or cut for hay or silage, a producer has an opportunity to bring his acreage into compliance and thus avoid the quota penalty and loss of eligibility for available price support.



WSJS Studios Receive First N. C. TV Color

On April 18 two color television programs were viewed in Winston-Salem at the WSJC television studios. These color programs are believed to be the first received on a color set in North Carolina.

The two programs, "Easter Parade" and "The Catholic Hour", were received in regular black and white on conventional television sets. But viewers of the new color receiver in the WSJS studios reported that the picture they saw was embellished with all the colors of the rainbow. The Winston-Salem station received the colors direct from New York by microwaves that were picked up by equipment at the Southern Bell Telephone Company building and then fed by a direct underground cable to the WSJS building.

Recent Research Adds Depth to TV Picture

Three-dimensional TV is the latest development of recent TV research. This invention makes a flat TV screen show depth.

Dimensional television is made by showing the same scene with two cameras. A pair of lens throws the overlapping images on the screen showing portions of the right and left side of objects not regularly seen. The viewer, looking in the screen with either polorized glasses or a mechanical shutter device, sees depth to the pictures.

The shutter device developed would cost about $10 with no changes in the present set. The cost to the telecasting company for new equipment would be about $50.

General Mark Clark To Broadcast For Jefferson Standard Stations

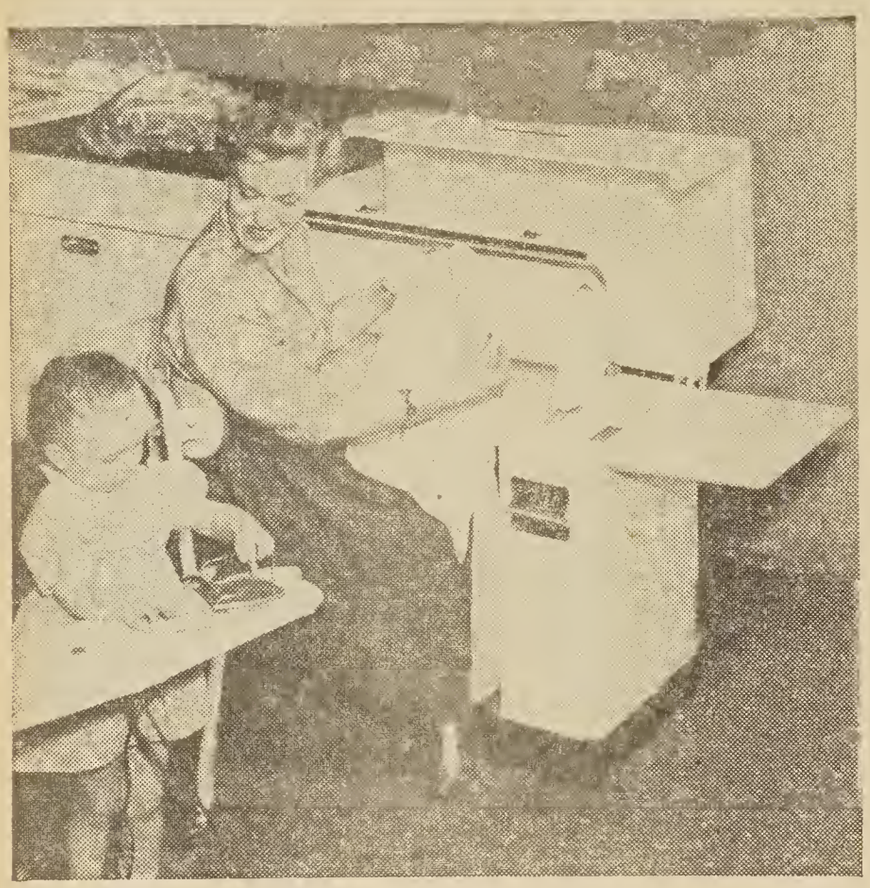
General Mark W. Clark, former United Nations Supreme Commander in the Far East and recently installed president of The Citadel, has become associated with the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company, operators of WBT and WBTV, Charlotte, and television station WBTW (Florence, South Carolina), which will start telecasting this summer.

In announcing the General's affiliation with the company, Jefferson Standard officials advised that he will serve as special consultant to the company on international affairs and in an advisory capacity on matters relating to South Carolina educational and cultural affairs, to the extent that his official responsibilities at The Citadel will permit. General Clark has agreed to broadcast over Jefferson Standard radio and television facilities from time to time on subjects which he and the company feel will be in the public interest, the official announcement stated.

In commenting on his association with Jefferson Standard, General Clark said, "I have accepted Mr. Crutchfield's (the general manager of the company) proposal with a great deal of pleasure and enthusiasm. Their powerful radio and television facilities will give me an opportunity to personally bring before the people of the Carolinas in general, and South Carolinians in particular, matters of importance to The Citadel as well as the other fine educational and cultural institutions of our state.

"In addition, I am looking forward to consulting with the management of the company in an effort to help them interpret vitally important international affairs of a current nature, such as the crisis in Indochina, the ramifications of the hydrogen bomb, and other events of importance. My hope and the desire of the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company is that, through this association, we may be instrumental in keeping Carolinians better informed on subjects which mean so very much to every single person in the free world."

The General's association with Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company marks another forward step in the company's service to the people of the Carolina's. Last year the company won the first award for regional radio and television stations for "promoting international understanding."



Hand ironing is alright for dolly's clothes when it's just for fun, but Mother knows that an automatic ironer can save her as much as 36 days of work a year. (Photo by Kelvinator)

Iron

Your

Troubles

Away

With A

Modern Automatic Ironer

As May ushers in the blistering summer months, the average homemaker will view the weekly ironing chore with more than ordinary dismay. For ironing, none too pleasant during the winter months, can become a heavy cross to carry on a sweltering summer day.

But this task, like so many others, can be simple or difficult according to the arrangement of the ironing center, the equipment at hand, and the location of the work center. (In February, 1953, the homemaking pages of the *Carolina Farmer* carried a complete plan for the establishment of an efficient laundry center. Reprints of this article are available on request to the *Carolina Farmer,* Homemaking Department, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

Many homemakers, who planned an orderly ironing center built around the equipment at hand, at spring cleaning time last year, are possibly viewing the center this year with plans to make it even more efficient. And many electric housewives who are purchasing electrical appliances on a step-by-step basis are considering the purchase of an electric ironer this spring.

For these prospective buyers (and we hope there are many among our *Farme* readers, for time and motion studies prove that an electric ironer can save the homemaker as many as 36 days of work a year—and that it takes 50% less human energy to do an average family ironing with an ironer than with a hand iron), we offer the following purchasing guide for the selection of an ironer.

Types of Ironers

There are two types of ironers on the market, the roll (or rotary) and the flatplate. Both types are attached to a permanent frame work or base. The surface of either type is made of rust resisting strip - aluminum, cast iron, steel or metal alloy. The buyer should be sure that the ironer she chooses carries the Underwriters' Laboratories seal for safety.

The Rotary Ironer

With the rotary type machine, the ironing process is produced by passing the material to be ironed between the padded revolving roll and a concave metal shoe heated by one or two electrical units. It is powered with a 1/10, 1/5, or 1/4 hp electric motor.

The shoe on this machine is located either above, below or behind the roll and contains the heating element. It is desirable for ironers to have two separately controlled heating elements so that only one needs to be heated when small articles are ironed.

The roll on the rotary type ironer is from 18 to 42 inches long, the average being from 26 to 28 inches. An ironer with both ends open is considered more adaptable for use.

When examining the controls of the rotary ironer, the buyer should check

to see that all the controls are within easy reach. The knee, foot, finger tip and elbow may be used separately or in combination to automatically start and stop the roll and bring the shoe in position. A separate control for speed adjusts the rotary ironer to 2 or 3 speeds: Slow, 3 RPM; Fast, 6 to 10 RPM. However, some machines have only one speed.

Some rotary machines are equipped with a safety pressure release which separates the roll and shoe when current is cut off. It is desirable that each machine be equipped with safety release.

Fabric-marked dials provide selective control of ironing temperatures for different fabrics. Thermostats are calibrated from low heat, 250° F., to high heat, 500° F. The two controls on machines with two heating units make it possible to turn off the heat at one end.

There are many desirable features in the rotary machine: the enclosure of all moving mechanism, the evenly padded roll, extension shelves or rods at side and front of cabinet to provide space for folding linens and other materials, and a comfortable chair of correct height.

Some makes of ironers have these additional special features: fold-away roll into a table top cabinet or tilt-on end for convenience in storage; ironing accomlished by heated shoe sliding back and forth lengthwise of roll, producing same effect as hand ironing action; special light located on frame just above working surface; adjustable height for ease of operation by different height persons. Portable ironers have a moving roll and are usually light enough in weight to be carried, but do not have all of the automatic features of larger ironers. They are ordinarily used on tables of convenient height. (Some models are equipped with stand and casters.)

The Flatplate Ironer

Ironing on the flatplate is done by spreading the material flat on the ironer table, and lowering the flat, heated shoe under pressure on it. The shoe is a counter-balanced metal board containing two heating elements. The surface ironing areas are about 12 times that of the hand. It is open at both ends. The speed of the operation depends upon the pressure and the heat. The pressure produced by the ordinary flatplate ironer is 400 pounds.

The temperature of the heating elements on the flatplate ironer is controlled by two independent adjustable thermostats with fabric-marked dials: Low, 200°-250° F.; Medium, 350° F.; Hot, 450°-500° F. (Most models are equipped with an ironing temperature table under the roll.) The operating handle (lever) swings the shoe forward, and the ironer board automatically raises to ironing position. On this model, one switch is used to turn the heating elements on and off.

The flatplate machine has a ventilated board which permits moisture to condense and the water drains into a cup attached to the base of the ironer table. The table top cabinets protect the ironer when not in use and provides additional table space.

Operation of Ironers

Contrary to the belief of many, the operation of any automatic ironer is simple when directions are carefully followed. Skill can be gained quickly until even a man's shirt can be ironed with ease. The new ironer owner should request demonstrations from the dealer or from her home demonstration agent so that she will learn to use the machine to her best advantage from the beginning. Some electric membership corporations have home economists who will aid the new owner in skillfully operating her ironer.

The average price (which varies according to model and trademark) of a deluxe ironer is approximately $250. Portables run around $135.00.

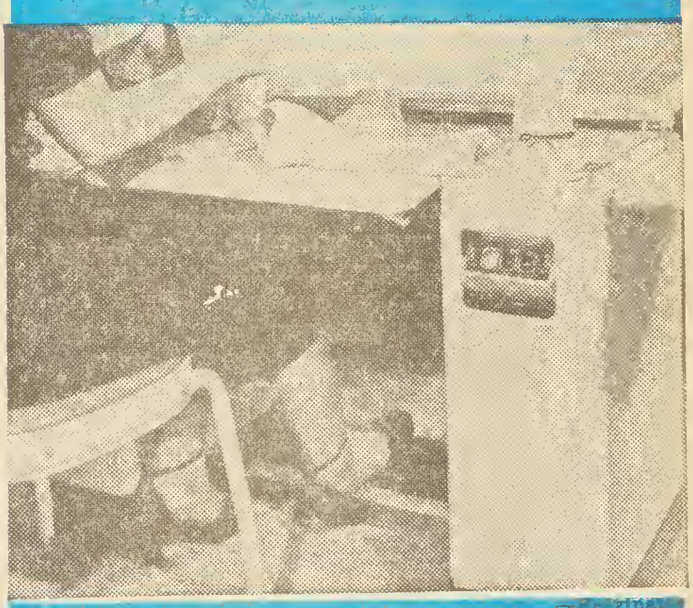
Distinctive Ironer Features

—Kelvinator

Fabric-marked dials — oscillating action

—Whirlpool

Two-speed roll — separately heated ends



—Kelvinator

Foot Pedal — matching chair

Patterns

2601. Tailored sundress has its own little collared bolero jacket for cover. Square neck or high neck dress; short or three-quarter sleeve jacket. Sizes are 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: Dress with square neck and short sleeved bolero, 5½ yards 39-inch

2911. With pocket cuff detail and a generous collar, this cap sleeved basic is a natural for cottons and shantungs to see you through spring and summer in style! Sizes are 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 3⅞ yards of 35-inch.

2478. Butterfly dresses for little girls are the most important for the sun-season because they are cut in one main pattern piece for easy sewing; side-buttoned for easy ironing! Sizes are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 4: Dress and panties, 1⅝ yards 35-inch.

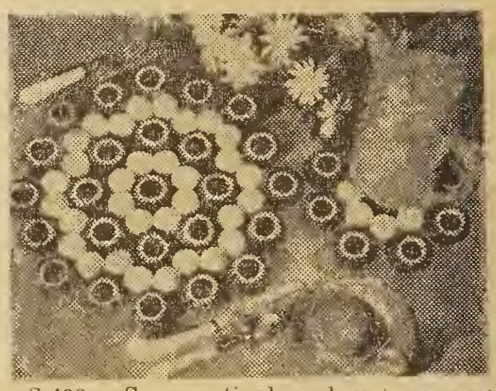
2898. For moments when the sun is behind a cloud—add the button-on cape for cover. A wonderfully tailored sundress for prints, plaids, stripes or plain fabrics. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: Sundress and cape take 3⅞ yards of 35-inch.

2853. Easy-to-make favorite has three-quarter sleeves and short sleeves; your choice! It's a wonderfully styled button-fronter with generous collar to be worn open or buttoned at neck. Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: Short sleeves, 4½ yards 39-inch.

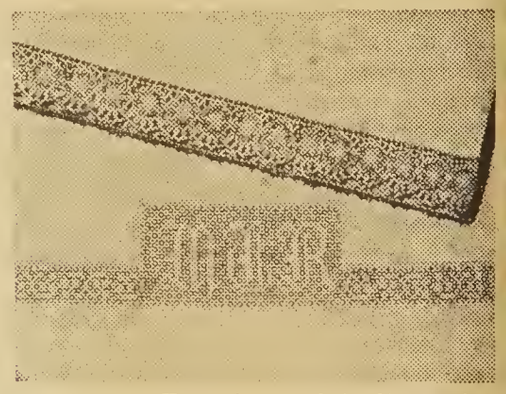
2938. The soft touch! This fashion looks to its shirred shoulders for flattery; to its T-panel designed skirt for slimming, smart lines. Note that it comes in an extra wide range of larger sizes and has sleeve choice. Sizes 14-20, 36-48. Size 18: 4⅜ yards of 39-inch.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Spring-Summer Fashion Books, send additional 25c.

The Sewing Room FREE PATTERN SERVICE



S-493. So practical and yet so gay, this heat-resistant place mat and hot plate mat set is made of bottle caps and covered with crochet. Large caps (as on baby food jars) are covered in brown with a single row of white. Smaller bottle caps are covered in solid white. Caps are arranged as in picture and sewn together to form mat.



S-527, 8. Transform plain linens into elegant sleep accessories by simply adding the floral edging or monogrammed insertion shown above. Insertion is filet lace. Chart for complete alphabet is given in leaflet. Floral edging is worked in motifs with a scalloped edge. Both trimmings are made of mercerized crochet cotton.

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked

1. Place Mat (S-493)
2. Edging (S-527)

Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments .....

.....

This coupon expires June 20. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

This future homemaker is ready to proudly plop her first baking effort, coconut praline toast, into the oven.

Your Children and You

Training Tomorrow's Cooks Requires Patience, Encouragement and Praise

What goes into the making of a good cook? For the most part, she's the product of a mother's patience during her early days of kitchen experimentation—that transitory period from mud pies to gingerbread. Probably, her wise mother recognized her child's first interest in the culinary arts and aroused an enthusiasm for cookery at an early age.

For there is no set rule whereby to judge the age a child can begin cooking. The child will begin to be interested in cooking, as in reading, when he feels ready for it . . . and when he **feels** ready for it, he **is** ready for it. Indeed some of the world's best known cooks became first acquainted with the art of cooking when they were nine or ten, or even younger. A cook is born when he starts to cook!

Not that every child is a potentially great cook. But whatever your child's ambitions, cooking is ar excellent occupation for idle hours, a stimulating outlet for the imagination. Above all, it is a step toward training the child to share homemaking responsibilities, and thus to fit him for living in an adult world.

And so the day arrives when Mary (or Johnny—the best cooks are sometimes men!) announces that she wants to cook, and your duties as a teacher begin. Be sure that you start your homemaker of tomorrow with a recipe that is both simple and satisfying—and pretty in its final state. Several children's cook books are on the market, and the clever mother can devise simple dishes for her young cook. Here's one you might use as a starter. We think it serves the purpose well, and will provide the family with a nice afternoon or TV snack. And, one final word about cook-making—be sure to praise her efforts so she'll try again!

(Continued on Page 24)

Over the Lines . . . with Becky

Sewing Contest

The homemaker who has a way with a needle and a yen for competition will be interested in the sewing contest recently announced by the National Cotton Council. The contest, "Save With Cotton Bags", is sponsored by the Cotton Council, the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and the Pfaff Sewing Machine Company, and is designed to give the farm women of the U. S. recognition for their cotton bag sewing. North Carolinians will make their entries at the State Fair in Raleigh, October 19-23. Originality of ideas, adaptability of faric, quality of workmanship and suitability of trimmings will be considered in the judging. If you'd like more detailed information on the fabulous prizes being offered (including a portable sewing machine valued at 350 dollars to the fair winner and a chance to compete for the 1954 International Cotton Bag Sewing Queen title), write the State Fair or consult your feed dealer.

Snowy White Jewelry

If that pretty white necklace you bought last summer to "touch up" the navy dress looks a little yellow this summer, perk it up by swabbing it off with

(Continued on Page 24)

Higher Grain Profits?

(Continued from Page 9)

days earlier than any of his neighbors, dry his grain as fast as it came from the combine, and place it in the storage bins. He harvested and dried 3,000 bushels before it rained. Another 1,227 bushels were dried shortly after it rained. The test weight of the first wheat ran 60 pounds. It had a very high protein content and was sold in late February for $2.50 per bushel. The market price for farmers at harvest time was $1.75 per bushel at Rockingham.

Mr. Waddell said, "I have been growing wheat all my life, and I would not go back to the old way of handling it for anything. I have hauled it to the mill, stood in line, found that it had too much moisture, and then hauled it home again to turn it and to dry it. It cost me a little money to get started; but if I have another year like this, it will be paid for." Mr. Waddell figures that he made $2,700 more from his 4,227 bushels of wheat by having a drier and good storage facilities than he would have made under the same methods he had used previously.

Mr. N. L. Hendrix, Richmond County farm agent, said, "It would have taken Mr. Waddell a week to 10 days longer if he had not had a drier. If he had only erected his bins earlier, he could have finished combining a week earlier without the rain touching it."

It costs approximately 1½ cents per bushel to reduce the moisture content as much as 5 per cent in grain. The moisture content should be 12 per cent for wheat, grain sorghum, shelled corn, and oats, for safe storage without turning. Ear corn can be stored at 15 per cent moisture content, and soybeans at 10 per cent.

Grain can be dried with heated or unheated air. Drying with unheated air has three distinct disadvantages:

1. Success sometimes depends on weather conditions.

2. Slow drying rate (usually several weeks).

3. With prolonged drying, grain may be damaged by mold growth.

However, unheated air drying can be done with a lower initial equipment cost, no fire hazard, no expense for fuel, and with little supervision.

Heated air drying advantages are:

1. The wettest grain can be dried.

2. Weather conditions make no difference.

3. The drying time is much shorter.

4. Drying capacity is higher per fan horsepower.

Disadvantages include:

1. Higher initial equipment cost.

2. Expense for fuel (1 to 2 cents per bushel).

3. Slight fire hazard.

4. Considerable supervision required.

Regardless of the method, however, drying of crops has many advantages that can greatly increase the farmer's profits.

Check now to see if your storage facilities are adequate for your present needs. Tighten up your bins if you have facilities erected. Investigate and erect good storage facilities to hold your 1954 grain crop if you do not have storage.

The county ASC office has loans available for farmers for buying and erecting storage facilities. They also make loans on drying equipment for handling grain. If you grow grain commercially and store it, you can't afford to take chances on losing your crop in the bin because of high moisture.

Call on the county farm agent or your local electrification advisor if you need additional information on how to have and why you need good grain storage this year.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

Electric cooperatives face a new raid on their potential power sources. The private utilities have launched a big drive to grab off hydro-electric projects which have been authorized by Congress for Federal development but not started for lack of funds. The new scheme was outlined by C. A. Erdahl, chairman of the Pacific Northwest Utility Conference Committee, during his testimony before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee. He stated, "We are of the opinion that some legislation will be required before we can go further than what we have under this (the Administration's) parnership arrangement on power developments. On these projects that are authorized for the Federal government, they must first be de-authorized by Congress." If that is done, the co-ops will lose their preference rights to the power produced at these sites.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

(Reprinted from the Tarboro *Daily Southerner)*

April 19, 1954

The Edgecombe-Martin Electric Membership Corporation which entered its 18th year of service Saturday is an organization of which every citizen of this section can be proud. Its contributions to this community are many and the service it provides the people of an eight-county area is indespensable to modern-day living.

While the co-op here has grown from 66 consumers in 1937 to 4,218 today, it still retains an atmosphere which makes customers prefer to bring bill payments to the office here rather than send them by mail. All questions are politely and fully answered by the staff and officials are always glad to attempt a full explanation as to just why "my bill was too high last month." The co-op also cooperates fully with county clubs in any project for the betterment of the rural living standard, and the annual co-op meetings here have come to be eagerly awaited events for customers and townspeople alike.

We don't know why, but the entire staff of the co-op seems to have some spirit which is absent in other businesses. The line crew, for example, makes the most minor line repair job seem of tremendous importance. Whether the job is installing a new transformer on a rural line or merely sweeping the trash from the pole lot on Wilson Street, the linemen work together like a championship athletic team.

The annual employee dinner is more like a family gathering than a time for eating turkey and handing out bonus checks. The talk on such occasion of Joe's girl friend and Mary's new baby rather than technical advancements.

The co-op also has a payroll which amounts to thousands of dollars each year, and that money, nearly every dime of it, makes its way into the cash registers of local stores. In addition, every new customer is a prospective buyer of electrical equipment of all kinds.

ON THE RECORD

(Continued from Page 15)

Herbert T. Bailey: "I am very much opposed to the new Administration's proposal to increase interest rates to 4 per centum per annum on funds borrowed by co-ops from the REA. All Americans, with a recognition and perspective of the program of electric co-ops in bringing electricity to 94% of our rural citizens and in seeking constantly to supply power to all our farm citizens at reasonable rates, should oppose a raise in these interest rates to co-ops and demand a retention of the present 2% rate."

Seventh District:

F. Ertel Carlyle: "It appears that for more than six years the Rural Electrification Act has provided that electric membership corporations pay the government an interest rate of 2 per centum on all borrowed funds. I am strongly of the opinion that 2 per centum is a reasonable and just rate of interest, and I do not think that the bill now pending in Congress to increase the rate to 4 per centum is at all necessary."

Seavy A. Carroll: "I believe the interest rate should remain two per centum, under present circumstances. However, realizing that changing conditions might necessitate either a lowering or a raising of the interest rate, I do not believe that it is practical to say that it should always be exactly two per centum. Changed circumstances might necessitate a change in the interest rate. I believe the interest rate should be as low as possible."

Eighth District:

C. B. Deane: "My position is well known on this point. The present interest rate of 2% is bringing to the Government a fair and good return, which I think is fair and reasonable and should be protected, and not increased to 4%, and I don't think it will be."

Coble Funderburk: "I believe the REA's should pay a rate of interest commensurate to other loans made by the Federal Government . . . as to how much interest this would be, I am not prepared to say at the present time. I would have to study other loans made by the Federal Government before I would be willing to answer as to a specific amount of interest."

Tenth District:

J. C. Sedberry: "The record of interest payments is remarkably high as well as repayment of loans of REA funds. I would not increase the interest rate unless it was shown that the overall cost of borrowing has delayed or impeded any electric expansion. Then I would raise it to not more than 3 per cent, only to meet the general condition and make it flexible.

"TOO OPTIMISTIC"?

Co-ops Ask for Lower Rates in Proposals for Clark Hill Power

Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl announced on April 1 that the dispute over title to Clark Hill Dam Federal power *(Carolina Farmer,* March, 1953) will be settled behind closed doors with the Georgia Electric Membership Corp. (statewide electric co-op association), the Georgia Power Company and the Department of Interior participating. The first meeting was held April 26.

Aandahl made the announcement following a meeting with representatives of Georgia's 37 rural electric systems, during which the rural electric leaders turned down the tri-contract proposal drafted and proposed by the Georgia Power Company and Interior. The tri-contract proposal would amount to bus bar delivery to the Georgia Power Co. of the entire Georgia share of Clark Hill power and energy.

The Georgia cooperatives offered a counter proposal whereby the co-ops would purchase the state's entire share of the power as provided by Federal law which gives preference to public bodies and rural electric cooperatives. The co-ops would then resell the whole amount to the company at no mark-up return for a reduction in company rates to the cooperatives. Also the co-ops presented an alternate proposal to be considered which also would give co-ops title to the Federal power.

Homer Gruenther, a member of President Eisenhower's staff, represented the White House at the meeting, but no representatives of the Georgia Power Company attended, according to co-op representatives.

The Title Is the Issue

Former Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, lawyer for the Georgia rural electric systems, maintained throughout the meeting that the battle with the power company over who should receive title to the power could be settled peaceably and within provisions of the law. However, he insisted that Interior was trying to resolve the controversy between three parties by joining with one party (Georgia Power) to "gang up" on the third party (the rural electric co-ops).

At the conclusion of the open meeting, Aandahl huddled with Under Secretary of Interior Ralph Tudor, Interior Solicitor Clarence Davis and the White House attache, Gruenther, to discuss the rural electric leaders' proposals. Aandahl then joined the co-op leaders in another room to present the results of closed-door conference.

Newsmen were then called and Aandahl made the following statement: "Interior has suggested a conference to be held (at Interior) April 26. At the conference it is suggested a committee of five representing the Georgia Statewide, and a committee of five representing the Georgia Power Company meet with the Department of Interior technical staff, and others from the Department, including myself."

Aandahl said the Georgia co-op's proposal would be dismissed at the meeting, and added that there would be an "exchange of proposals." Also he said Interior was requesting the Georgia Statewide to take the initiative in contacting the power company to ultimately resolve differences between the two organizations.

The Georgia Co-op Proposal

The Georgia Statewide proposal for disposition of Clark Hill power provided for one contract between the three parties. The Statewide would purchase all the Clark Hill power assigned to Georgia (South Carolina receives the other half). This entire block of power would be sold to the Georgia Power Company at the same rate it was purchased. In exchange, the power company would deliver power to the individual distribution co-ops, as designated by the Statewide. The co-ops would pay 5.4 mills per kwh as compared with the present 6.8 average, and would remain wholesale customers of the power company. All their power supply would be purchased from the company, including the Clark Hill power. This is a major concession by the co-ops to Georgia Power Co.

Aandahl termed the co-op proposals "too optimistic." He said, "Both contracts proposed are dependent on the Georgia Power Company. Do you have any evidence of such working relations with the power company?"

"It won't take us long to develop relations with the Georgia Power Company once we get title to the power," replied Arnall. "We have insisted all along that they are good citizens."

EPITAPH ON A BE-BOP'S TOMBSTONE: "Don't bother to dig me, boys, I'm really gone."

HALE!

RHYME AND REASON

A husband is the kind of man
who drives me to a rage;
He can't recall my birthday
But he always knows my age.

WAR AND PEACE

The teacher was trying to impress upon her class the advantages of peace and disarmament. "How many of you boys object to war?" she asked. Several little hands were raised.

"Jimmy, will you tell the class why you object to war?' '

"Cause wars make history," replied Jimmy soberly.

"Well, what do you think George?"

DON'T UNDERSTAND

The minister called at the Jones' home on Sunday afternoon, and little Willie answered his knock.

"Pa ain't home," he announced. "He went to the golf club."

The minister frowned his disapproval, and Willie hastened to explain:

"Oh, he ain't gonna play any golf, Preached, not on Sunday. He just went over for a couple drinks and a little stud poker."

DEFINITION

Lucky—To have things your way. Illustration: (Two men playing cards) "Ah wins." "What yuh got?" "Three aces." "No yuh don't. Ah wins." "What yuh got?" "Two fives an' a razor." "Yuh sho' wins. How come yuh so lucky?"

QUICK SOLUTION

Little girl: "Hey Mommie, I found a big rat in the milk can."

Mother: "Oh, goodness! Did you get it out?"

Little girl: "No, but I frowed the cat in."

SEEDS OF WISDOM

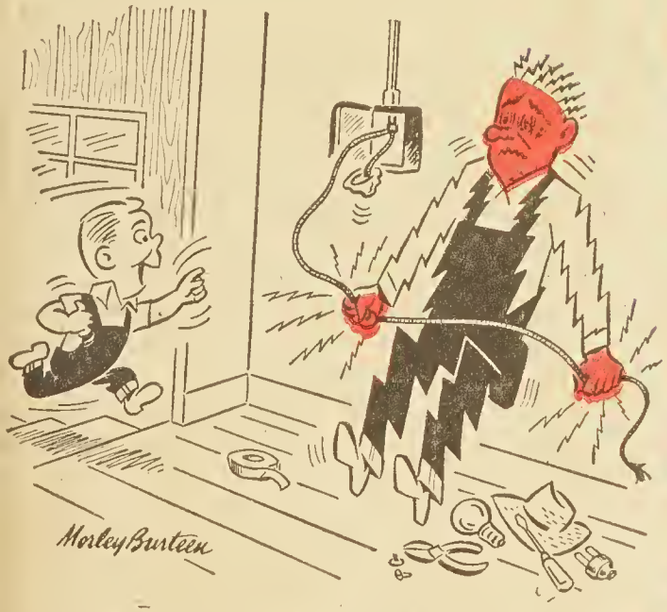
Good judgment comes from experience; and experience — well, that comes from bad judgment.

OVERHEARD

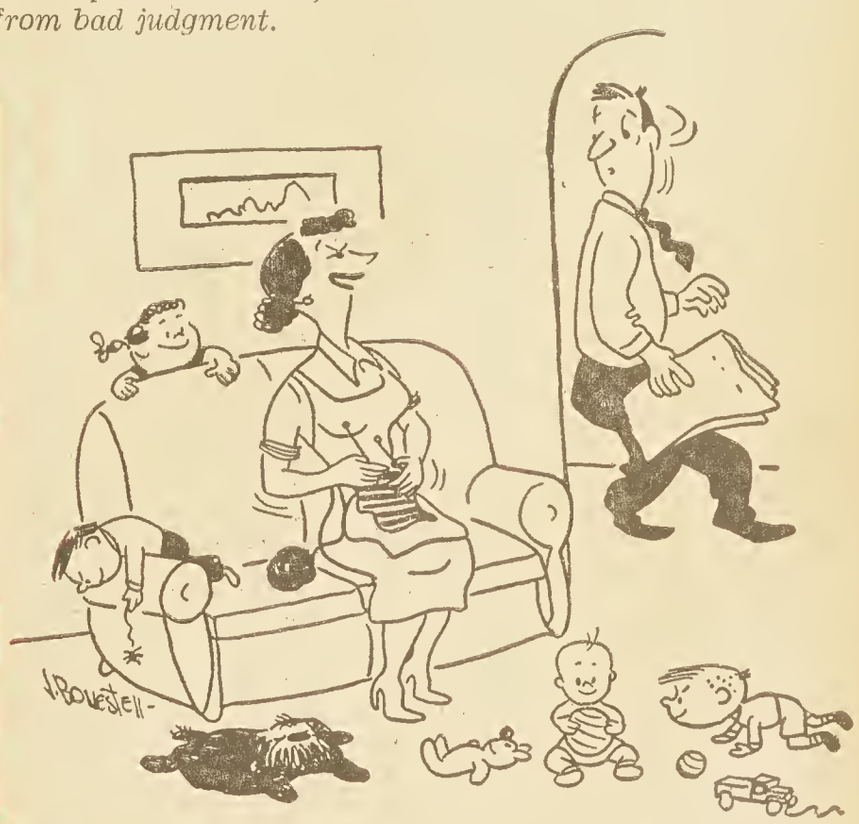
Two Eastern Carolina farmers stood talking on a street corner one Saturday afternoon recently. It was blue talk, ranging from drought to debts and taxes.

"If this ain't a better year than the last two," said one, "I'll just have to rob a bank."

"Listen," replied the other, "if it's that bad, I've already robbed one."



"Hey Dad, the main switch was off, but I fixed it for you!"



"Relax, it's a sweater for the dog."

Statewide Report

By William T. Crisp

How do you measure the impact of a program as tremendous as rural electrification? Of course, it can't be done. Recently, however, Tarheel Electric analyzed some figures which should prove quite interesting to North Carolinians generally and to electric cooperative consumers particularly.

We found, for instance, that on January 1 of this year the 154,000 farm family consumers of cooperative electricity in this state had invested the astounding total of over $200 million in electrical appliances and equipment (excluding wiring). He found, moreover, that the whopping amount of $77.5 million had been spent on just six major items, as follows: $25 million on 125,552 refrigerators; $15 million on 119,924 washing machines; $15 million on 51,128 electric ranges; $15 million on 47,845 water systems; $4 million on 20,587 home freezers; and $3.5 million on 33,012 water heaters.

What percentage of these 154,000 families owned these six major items? The figures indicated that 81% owned refrigerators, 77% owned washing machines, 31% owned water systems, 33% owned electric ranges, 21% owned water heaters and 13.3% owned home freezers.

Apparently, cooperative members are spending $20-25 million every year on all types of kilowatt-using equipment. Surveys show that during 1954 they will spend over $2.5 million on some 13,000 new home freezers alone. And television, which is now available almost throughout the state, will be viewed for the first time by over 15,000 additional cooperative families in 1954, who will spend over $3 million on TV sets.

A pleasing sidenote to these figures is the fact that, as farm people acquire the use and convenience of all these items, their electricity bill comes down: The more power they put to work, the cheaper each kilowatt-hour costs them. Average consumption of kilowatt-hours in 1953 was 143 per farm family per month, about 30 kwh higher than in 1952.

Let those who seem bent on retarding the program which gave birth to Willie Wiredhand ponder these figures. They tell the story of a whole new way of life which has opened up for rural Americans. It is a story which has benefited everyone, but it has been written largely with the faith and imagination of farm people, who have paid for it out of their own pockets.

It is a story which must continue.

EDITORIALS

Speaking of Buying Power

A short item on page 5 contains a wagon-full of information about the propaganda efforts of the commercial power companies who belong to the National Association of Electric Companies. It reports that the electric companies, by their own figures, spent more than half a million dollars last year lobbying the men we elect to represent us in Congress. As staggering and unbelievable as it is, we helped furnish this money, along with the people who are served by these companies directly.

Rural electric cooperatives, target of a good part of this lobbying effort, buy virtually all of their wholesale power from these companies. It is ironic that a part of every dollar paid to CP&L and VEPCO is used against us.

And aside from the moral question involved in being forced to help finance these attacks on North Carolina farmers, there is something fantastic about that half million dollars. Consider that these companies operate under a legal state monopoly which virtually eliminates all competition and guarantees them a profit. Yet they are allowed to spend in one year a sizable fortune to influence legislation. It is difficult to see how this could be construed to be a business expense when rates are fixed.

At the head of the electric companies' national lobby is a man named Purcell Smith. He probably earns his $65,000 per year salary. At any rate, he told a reporter from the **Nashville Tennessean** last month that the half million dollars had been well spent. He listed many accomplishments, including "vast reductions for the Southeastern Power Administration" in the Interior Department budget. Southeastern is the government agency in charge of marketing power from Buggs Island—power that 12 North Carolina cooperatives have been unable to buy, despite the fact that under federal law they are entitled to it.

The half million, remember, was only lobbying expense. Between them, CP&L and VEPCO chipped in almost $100,000 extra for the electric companies' propaganda efforts in magazines, television and radio, etc. A good part of this money was also spent in attacking policies which aid rural electrification. This "advertising" cost is, of course, deductable when tax paying time comes around. We intend to have a lot to say about that later.

Somehow these activities don't seem to jibe with all the power company boasts about protecting "free enterprise" and "the American way of life." Which makes us wonder just what it is they're buying with all that money.

Intents and Hopes

There has been considerable doubt during the past year about what REA's policy on generation and transmission loans should be. Administrator Ancher Nelsen has repeatedly said that such loans would be made where they were necessary and economically feasible. But in spite of that some rural electric leaders have had the impression that generation loans would be few and far between. Nelsen dispelled many of these fears by loaning some $45 million for generation and transmission during his first year in office.

We are sure that such loans will continue to have sympathetic study by REA during the coming year. At least, there is no doubt now about the intent of Congress. Rep. Anderson (R., Minn.), chairman of the House committee which acted on REA funds, made it clear that the committee expects generation loans to be made wherever they are needed (see page 21). The full House later showed its approval by overwhelmingly voting approval of the committtee's recommendation.

As Rep. Deane of the Eighth District said on the House floor, we hope this action will cause the commercial power companies to think strongly about entering into fair and reasonable wheeling contracts.

A nest egg of Savings Bonds will help you replace old equipment systematically

When your tractor reaches the end of its rope

There's no getting away from it. Some day your tractor, like everything you own, will be of no further service to you. Are you thinking ahead to that day by building up a reserve of cash *now?*

Thousands of farmers are following a new equipment replacement plan. They're setting part of every year's earnings aside in U.S. Series "E" Savings Bonds. $300 saved this year, for example, will grow to $400 in less than ten years . . . and to $538.72 in less than twenty years.

Savings Bonds can also help you build a new barn and pay for that extra piece of land you've wanted. And there's no better way to save for your children's education.

Good times or not, your Savings Bonds are always worth what you paid *plus* the interest they've earned. So get in the habit of buying them regularly.

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and

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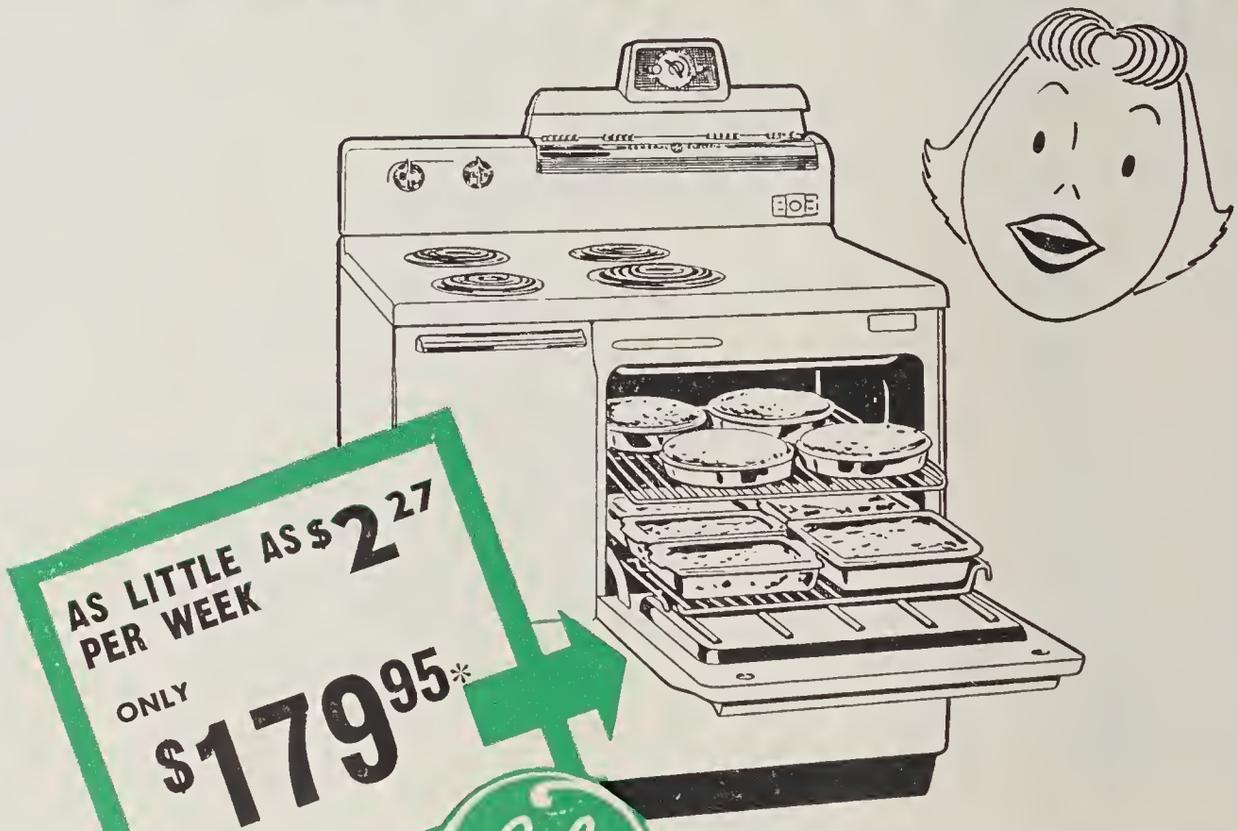

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